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BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS, F. Y. 1975**

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Justification for Appropriations, Fiscal Year 1975

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

Summary Energy Research and Development Analysis 1/
Management of Lands and Resources

(in thousands of dollars)

Activity Project or Program	FY 1974 Amount Available	FY 1975		Increase (+) or decrease (-) 1975 compared with 1974
		Regular Budget	Budget Amendment H.D. <u>2/</u>	
Resource Management Conservation and Protection OCS Research	\$1,100	\$1,100	\$9,700	\$10,800 + \$9,700
Subtotal, Energy R&D	1,100	1,100	9,700	10,800 + 9,700
All other activities	95,858	118,234	---	118,234 + 22,376
Total, Management of Lands & Resources	\$96,958	\$119,334	\$9,700	\$129,034 +\$32,076

1/ This table shows the relation of the FY 1975 budget amendment for the accelerated energy R&D program to the FY 1975 regular budget request and the FY 1974 amount available.

2/ House Document number to be determined.

HIGHLIGHT STATEMENT

National Resource Lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management total over 450 million acres, 20% of the land area in the United States. BLM also administers an additional 369 million acres of other Federal and private lands which constitutes the public mineral estate, and 1.146 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) to the 2,500 meter ocean depth. Because of their vast size and wealth of natural resources, the management of these lands has an increasingly important impact on the social, economic, and environmental affairs of the Nation.

In 1972, public and OCS lands furnished 30 percent of the total mineral production in the United States, and satisfied 17 percent of domestic requirements for oil and gas. Because of the urgent National need to develop additional energy sources, efforts are being intensified to make Bureau-managed energy resources available. Coal and oil shale reserves, geothermal steam areas, and the Outer Continental Shelf will provide a majority of the sources for increased domestic energy production.

Other vital resources such as water, forage, timber, wildlife, recreation opportunities and the land itself contribute to the Nation's economic, social and environmental well-being.

The Bureau's Budget for 1975 is aimed at contributing directly to meeting urgent national priorities and implementing enacted legislation to assure proper use, development and protection of these resources.

FUEL AND ENERGY PROGRAMS

Expanded efforts are proposed which will help to alleviate National energy shortages. Accelerated leasing of fuel resources will require inventory and analysis of potential energy production areas, developing land use plans and environmental analyses, and proper administration of leases to assure surface protection and rehabilitation of developed areas. New production from domestic energy reserves is essential to offset the anticipated twofold increase in energy consumption by 1985, yet this must be accomplished by minimizing the impact on environmental quality. The Bureau's action plans for accomplishing these objectives include:

- ° Outer Continental Shelf Leasing. The Bureau has expanded lease sales to 3 million acres. Expedient assessment and development of the estimated 377 billion barrels of oil and 1,517 trillion cubic feet of gas under appropriate environmental criteria is essential. A proposed \$10,300,000 increase will provide for additional staffing of Pacific, Atlantic and Alaska

environmental assessment teams initiated in FY 1974, added capability for designing and supervising contract studies and emphasis on under-sea pipeline and coral reef management to facilitate this expanded leasing effort.

° Inventory and Planning. The allocation of National Resource Lands for energy development including production sites and related facilities should be made within the framework of comprehensive land use plans. An increase of \$1,050,000 provides for accelerating Management Framework Plans in potential energy areas. These plans relate resource inventory data to socio-economic and environmental considerations, involve public meetings and hearings, and result in decisions as to what uses will be made of the available resource management opportunities. They provide the basis for an orderly course of action to allow for complex energy-related land uses such as coal gasification and other power plants, transmission lines, oil and gas pipelines and roads, which often compete with other possible resource uses and developments. Management Framework Plans will be completed in the coal areas of Montana, North Dakota, Wyoming and Utah; and in a known geothermal resource area in both California and Nevada.

° Environmental Analysis for Energy Actions. Accelerated energy resource production requires intensified environmental analyses and impact statement preparation in advance of energy resource development. A proposed \$2,300,000 increase will provide capability to prepare quality environmental analyses for upland oil and gas exploration and development. It will also provide the Bureau the capability to perform environmental work associated with facilities on or across National Resource Lands such as waste disposal areas, right-of-way, special use sites, pipelines and transmission lines, related to the development or privately owned coal, oil and gas and other fuel sources. This program, coupled with BLM's land use planning program (MFP's) provides an effective means to systematically study development proposals, analyse their impact and prescribe mitigation measures to minimize potential environmental damage.

° Upland Energy Minerals Leasing. An orderly lease program to convert major resources for coal and oil shale into significant energy producers, and to develop geothermal steam as a clean supplemental energy source is of prime importance for long-term self-sufficiency. The proposed increase will implement a managed coal leasing program on which preliminary work was begun in FY 1974. A five-year lease schedule for the States of North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico will relate regional Federal coal and the Federal sector's portion of satisfying coal-derived energy demand. Geothermal steam and oil shale leasing efforts, which received a mid-year supplemental appropriation of \$450,000 in FY 1974 will be continued throughout FY 1975. Extending those efforts includes admin-

istering the first six oil shale prototype lease sales, and processing applications under the grandfather right provision for geothermal leases. The Budget increase of \$280,000 will annualize the costs of these two programs in FY 1975.

° Surface Rehabilitation and Protection. Proposals to avoid and minimize the effect of large scale mining on the environment are included in this budget. With the country facing an immediate energy shortage and fuel mineral extraction increasing, protection of areas subject to mineral operation is essential to preventing irreparable surface damage. This program increase will provide for conducting tests to determine reclamation potential or limitations in lease areas, and supply the required capability to incorporate protective stipulations in mineral leases and permits, and monitor their compliance.

° Alaska Pipeline Inspection. An increase of \$1,500,000 is requested for full-year costs of a 3rd party contractor who will assist the Authorized Officer in technical review and surveillance of pipeline construction activities across the interior of Alaska. The proposed increase annualizes funds appropriated for the technical surveillance contract in the last half of FY 1974. Workloads on the pipeline project will expand tremendously in the early part of the four-year construction period with a gradual deceleration in the last two years. Project workloads include preliminary and final design review, checking compliance with stipulations, assuring engineering quality control, performing spot check inspections of construction, reviewing permittees' quality assurance programs, reviewing and overseeing procedures and operations for starting oil flow, and reviewing contingency planning.

RECREATION MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

The Bureau is experiencing widespread recreation use at an increased rate and in a variety of pursuits. Demand for recreation opportunities in the United States is likely to triple by the year 2000. Both the magnitude of this demand and the variety of recreation activities contribute to BLM's recreation management problems. Only 18 full-time field visitor management personnel are available on 172 million acres of National Resource Lands in the conterminous western states. Sixty-six million acres of this land are within a three-hour drive, and 6 million acres are within a forty-mile radius of cities having a combined population of 35 million people. This and the fact that four million off-road vehicles are using the National Resource Lands each year continues to jeopardize archeologic and historic features, and other recreation values.

Our proposed recreation increase of \$2,050,000 consists of four components to develop systems of visitor management, and protect unique natural and cultural resources as directed by legislation,

Executive Order, and other authority.

° For Off-Road Vehicles, an increase of \$260,000 will be used to augment the implementation of Executive Order 11644, which calls for managing the use of off-road vehicles on all Federal lands. It is estimated that 20 million visitor days are generated by the use of approximately 4 million Off-Road Vehicles (ORV's). This use has the potential to literally destroy surface resources, and indiscriminate ORV use has already obliterated unique cultural values along the Lower Colorado River in Arizona and California. The increase will be used to solicit the public's assistance in designating ORV trails and areas, and to mark ORV use boundaries and describe conditions of use on maps and brochures. This will result in closing 35 critical areas susceptible to heavy damage from ORV's, designating 35 open areas, patrolling closed and restricted areas, and issuing and monitoring permits for up to 150 organized events.

° Protection of the Cultural Environment. An increase of \$300,000 is proposed. The increase will complete a cultural inventory on 5% of the National Resource Lands in FY 1975, identify important cultural features that are in danger of being lost or damaged, provide archaeological expertise in critical areas and develop contract services with universities, museums, and historical societies to assist in managing the cultural resources.

° Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Trails and Bicentennial Trails. A proposed increase of \$640,000 will be used to preserve, protect, and manage selected rivers and trails in National systems as directed in Public Laws 90-542 (Wild and Scenic Rivers Act) and 90-543 (National Trails Systems Act) and to fund BLM's participation in the Nation's Bicentennial celebration. Timely, informed decisions on both existing and potential Wild and Scenic Rivers are crucial to protect management options and prevent irreversible actions from altering the character of rivers. The increase will also fund development and implementation of a management plan for the Pacific Crest Trail, and evaluation of the Oregon Trail for possible inclusion in the National Trail System. The Bicentennial proposal provides for the identification, protection, and publicizing of the Pony Express, Oregon, and Escalante Trails by 1976.

FORESTRY PROGRAM

An increase of \$1,425,000 in forestry programs on National Resource Lands outside of western Oregon will provide for marketing an additional 100 million board feet of timber, and long-term improvements of forest management on National Resource Lands outside western Oregon. These increase funds are made available by a corresponding decrease in O&C work normally funded in this activity. The resulting decrease in investment in O&C forest management will be offset by an increase in the

forest development, protection, and management activity of the O&C Grant Lands appropriation which is made possible by increased Western Oregon timber receipts. The increase is part of a plan to reduce the Nation's dependence on wood-product imports at a time when demand for timber is increasing. Housing construction, the single largest consumer of wood products, is expected to maintain the 1973 average of 1.6 million starts.

National Resource Lands excluding Western Oregon and Alaska contain approximately 2 million acres of commercial forest lands and some 23 million acres of wood lands. Management has largely been custodial with limited timber sales. There is a capacity for increased production, but only through intensive management.

Specific accomplishments from this increase include: acceleration of a seven-state reinventory begun in FY 1972 to provide a basis for a new annual timber sale offering and to develop an intensive forest management plan by 1976; marketing an additional 100 million board feet of timber in FY 1975 worth about \$ 5 million in added receipts; and increasing reforestation and stand improvement to improve future timber production.

WILD HORSE AND BURRO PROGRAM

Implementation of the Wild Horse and Burro Act (Public Law 92-195) began in FY 1974. The proposed increase for FY 1975 augments the initial funding so that 1,600 private claims now on file for 17,000 animals can be settled. Processing these claims involves public meetings, advertising, joint cooperation with state agencies and supervising the gathering and removal of claimed animals. Humane gathering of the animals whether on private lands or on Federal land involves detailed planning, expenses to construct facilities, and considerable manpower. The Act calls for protection, control, and management of the animals, and early implementation of herd management plans is critical to maintain a healthy population that the habitat can safely support. A public information and education program will also be developed because it is important that the public understands and participates in developing a plan that balances wild horses and burros with other multiple uses.

ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS PROGRAM

This proposed increase consists of \$1,735,000 for land and realty service activities, and \$3,265,000 for cadastral survey to implement the Alaska Native Claims Act. The Act set short time frames for determining final disposition of some 165 million acres in Alaska. It calls for fair and just settlement of claims by Natives and Native groups resulting in a grant of 40 million acres, 80 million acres for national purposes - parks, wildlife refuge and forests - and 45

million acres for final classification for public purposes. An additional 104 million acres granted to the State under the Alaska Statehood Act adds to the workload of processing encumbrances on land within selection areas, adjudicating special use applications, investigating claims, and maintaining land status records. Of the total state selections, 16 million acres have been patented or tentatively approved.

Surveys to legally describe and locate the land will be required on a massive scale so that patents may be issued to legitimate land claimants.

This additional emphasis for finalizing disposition of public lands in Alaska is critical to the timely implementation of fair and equitable land settlements on behalf of all Alaskans.

GSA SPACE COSTS

Public Law 92-313, Public Buildings Amendments of 1972, requires that effective July 1, 1974, agencies be charged for space and related services provided by the General Services Administration (GSA) at approximate commercial equivalent rates. The estimated requirement for space and related services in GSA facilities based on rates supplied by GSA is \$6,500,000.

Construction & Maintenance

Funding levels have not been adequate to keep pace with increased costs of maintenance requirements. Rising costs of wages, materials, and services have seriously affected BLM's ability to maintain buildings, developed recreation sites, and roads and trails on a level that assures safe conditions for employees and the public and protects the investment in these facilities.

The proposed increase of \$1,387,000 provides for taking corrective measures to repair or replace damaged and deteriorating facilities including developed recreation sites where use is accelerating; eliminate hazards such as open mine shafts and debris in areas of intensive use; and avoid long-run costs of rebuilding roads and trails by performing preventive maintenance.

The budget also includes \$1,703,000 for construction of high priority buildings and recreation facilities.

Summaries of requested appropriations and receipts appear on the following pages:

Summary of Appropriations

	<u>FY 1974</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>	<u>Increase (+)</u> <u>Decrease (-)</u>
	(in thousands of dollars)		
<u>Management of Lands and Resources</u>			
1. Resource Management, Conservation, and Protection.....	\$ 78,511	\$106,903	\$+28,392,000
2. Cadastral Survey.....	8,624	12,580	+ 3,956
3. Firefighting and Rehabilitation..	6,400	5,400	- 1,000
4. General Administration.....	3,423	4,151	+ 728
Total, Management of Lands and Resources	96,958 ^{1/}	129,034	+32,076
<u>Construction and Maintenance</u>			
1. Construction.....	3,235	1,703	- 1,532
2. Maintenance.....	3,565	4,952	+ 1,387
Total, Construction & Maintenance	6,800	6,655	- 145
<u>Public Lands Development Roads and Trails</u> <u>(Liquidation of Contract Authority)</u>			
	4,000	4,070	+ 70
<u>Oregon and California Grant Lands</u> <u>(Indefinite)</u>			
	28,750	28,750	---
<u>Range Improvements (Indefinite)</u>	3,242	4,503	+ 1,261
<u>Recreation Development and Operation</u> <u>of Recreation Facilities</u>			
	165	242	+ 77
Subtotal.....	139,915	173,254	+33,339
<u>Permanent Appropriations.....</u>	105,065	120,105	+15,040
Grand Total.....	244,980	293,359	+48,379
	=====		

^{1/} Includes proposed supplemental of \$5,000,000 for civilian pay raises.

Summary of Receipts

As shown in the table below the Bureau continues to produce substantial revenues for the U.S. Treasury and for public land states and counties.

Receipts Collected by the Bureau (\$ in millions)

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974 a/</u>	<u>1975 a/</u>
Total Receipts.....	\$ 524	\$4,229	\$6,328	\$5,329
For payment to States and Counties.....	- 90	- 96	- 104	- 109 ^{- 119}
Deposited in Treasury.....	\$ 434	\$4,133	\$6,224	\$5,220 ^{\$5,210}

=====

a/ Estimated

RECEIPT BY SOURCE

The following table shows actual receipts of the Bureau of Land Management for fiscal years 1971, 1972 and 1973 and estimated receipts for 1974 & 1975.

	<u>Actual 1971</u>	<u>Actual 1972</u>	<u>Actual 1973</u>	<u>Estimate 1974</u>	<u>Estimate 1975</u>
Sales, Public Lands and Materials....	\$ 2,013,823	\$ 1,941,520	\$ 1,797,933	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 2,200,000
Fees & Commissions.	4,096,965	5,351,278	6,791,187	8,000,000	9,000,000
Mineral Leasing.....	151,332,134	145,098,401	149,300,989	160,206,000	167,400,000
Mineral Leasing, Outer Continental Shelf.....	1,050,549,370	279,352,756	3,955,577,016	6,000,000,000*	5,000,000,000*
Grazing Fees.....	7,549,969	8,021,646	9,281,527	12,248,000	14,046,000
Right-of-Way Leases.	270,963	293,908	427,981	425,000	425,000
Timber Sale.....	70,663,296	83,519,703	104,642,478	125,800,000	126,200,000
Trans-Alaska Pipe- line.....	---	---	---	18,200,000	9,550,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	482,104	341,584	463,674	475,000	475,000
Total	\$1,286,958,624	\$523,920,796	\$4,228,282,785	6,327,554,000	5,329,296,000

* Despite a critical need for additional resources, the receipt level for FY 1974 and FY 1975 will depend upon the anticipated impact of each proposed sale upon the environment as well as the continuing safe operation of existing OCS facilities. NOTE: This table does not include P.L. 86-649 funds.

PAYMENTS OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS TO STATES, FY 1973

State	Sales of Public Lands and Timber	Mineral Leases and Permits	Taylor Grazing Districts	Taylor Grazing Leases	Other	Total
Alabama	---	9,995	---	---	---	9,995
Alaska	3,213	5,944,455	---	---	---	5,947,668
Arizona	6,686	176,191	32,927	47,218	---	263,022
Arkansas	2	16,165	---	---	---	16,167
California	60,048	3,083,815	6,838	56,621	---	3,207,322
Colorado	6,526	4,040,535	33,112	21,504	---	4,101,677
Florida	74	2,489	---	---	---	2,563
Idaho	34,256	399,164	62,476	15,532	---	511,428
Kansas	---	175,761	---	11	---	175,772
Louisiana	3	260,189	---	---	---	260,192
Michigan	---	16,650	---	---	---	16,650
Mississippi	1	9,483	---	---	---	9,484
Montana	11,910	2,645,046	39,534	58,080	193,905 a/	2,948,475
Nebraska	---	3,577	---	438	---	4,015
Nevada	29,077	361,498	113,746	11,894	---	516,215
New Mexico	7,668	13,934,508	69,418	90,422	7,190 a/	14,109,206
North Dakota	45	216,460	---	3,193	---	219,698
Oklahoma	---	260,496	---	97	---	260,593
Oregon	150,289	66,732	48,467	26,911	38,186,536 b/	38,478,955
South Dakota	1,116	78,421	---	27,141	---	106,678
Utah	3,426	4,056,326	59,969	---	2,975 a/	4,122,696
Washington	1,993	196	---	10,881	---	13,070
Wyoming	3,313	20,469,102	70,656	147,493	---	20,690,564
All Others	87	---	---	---	---	87
Total	319,733	56,227,274	537,143	517,436	38,390,606	95,992,192

a/ Executive Orders 10787, November 6, 1958, and 10890, Oct. 27, 1960, from grazing and mineral receipts, L.U. Lands.

b/ From "O&C" Lands, \$37,666,826; Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands, \$519,710

MANAGEMENT (

LANDS & RESOUR

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Management of Lands and Resources

Appropriation, 1973.....	\$78,065,000	
Supplemental appropriation, 1973.....	<u>18,500,000</u>	
Total Appropriation, 1973.....		\$96,565,000
Transferred to "Operating Expenses, Public Building Service", General Services Administration.....		
Total Available, 1973.....		<u>284,379</u>
		\$96,280,621
Appropriation, 1974.....	\$83,932,000	
Supplemental appropriation, 1974.....	<u>8,450,000</u>	
Proposed supplemental appropriation (civilian pay raise), 1974.....	<u>5,000,000</u>	
Total Appropriation, 1974.....		\$97,382,000
Transferred to "Operating Expenses, Public Buildings Service", General Services Administration.....		
Total Available, 1974.....		<u>- 424,000</u>
		\$96,958,000

Summary of Increases and Decreases, 1975

	<u>Base for 1975</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease 1975</u>
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Resource Management Conservation and Protection
Fuel and Energy Programs (+\$18,530,000)

To continue an accelerated Outer Continental Shelf leasing and management program with adequate environmental safeguards.....	\$3,460,000	+\$10,300,000
---	-------------	---------------

To accelerate land use planning with emphasis in energy areas.....	\$1,317,000	+\$1,050,000
To accelerate preparation of environmental analyses and statements in priority energy resource areas prior to development.....	2,005,000	+ 2,300,000
To expand available supplies of energy by developing a Government-motion coal leasing program and to annualize costs for increased effort in oil shale and geothermal steam lease administration.....	2,085,000	+ 1,330,000
To avoid or minimize environmental degradation caused by mineral leasing and exploration.....	1,050,000	+ 2,050,000
To provide full year costs of Alaska pipeline inspection.....	7,214,000	+ 1,500,000
<u>Recreation Management Programs (+\$2,050,000)</u>		
To accelerate a program of directing and controlling ORV use pursuant to Executive Order 11644.....	350,000	+ 260,000
To identify, and protect cultural values as identified by Executive Order 11593.....	100,000	+ 300,000
To preserve, protect and manage wild and scenic rivers and trails.....	80,000	+ 640,000
To provide for increased management of the California Desert.....	1,232,000	+ 850,000

Other Increase Programs

To market an additional 100 million board feet of timber on National Resource Lands outside Western Oregon.....	\$2,286,000	[+\$1,425,000]
To accelerate the implementation of public Law 92-195 for the protection, control and management of wild horses and burros.....	400,000	+ 300,000
To continue implementation of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (Land & Minerals portion)	3,533,000	+ 1,735,000
To meet increased costs for employee compensation payments.....	320,000	+ 13,000
To provide for space and related services in GSA facilities - P.L. 92-313.....	---	+ 4,710,000
To annualize the October, 1973, pay raise for civilian employees.....	---	+ 1,054,000 +7,812,000
<u>Cadastral Survey</u>		
To expand Alaska cadastral survey capability to meet the requirements of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.....	1,225,000	+\$3,265,000
To provide for space and related services in GSA facilities - P.L. 92-313.....	---	+ 571,000
To annualize the October, 1973, pay raise for civilian employees.....	---	+ 120,000 + \$3,956,000
<u>Firefighting and Rehabilitation</u>		
Decrease equal to FY 1974 fire rehabilitation supplemental.....	---	+\$1,000,000 -\$1,000,000

General Administration

To provide for increased administrative workload.....	\$3,285,000	+\$ 200,000	
To provide for space and related services to GSA facilities - P.L. 92-313.....	---	+ 452,000	
To annualize the October, 1973, pay raise for civilian employees.....	---	+ <u>76,000</u>	+\$ 728,000
Net Increase, FY 1975.....			+\$ 32,076,000
Budget Estimates, FY 1975.....			\$129,034,000

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES
Analysis by Activities

Activity	FY 1974				Adjusted Amount Available
	FY 1973 Amount Available	Appropriations	Pay Cost Supplemental	Transfersa/	
1. Resource management, conservation and protection.....	\$61,400,257	\$74,722,000	\$4,110,000	-321,000	\$78,511,000
2. Cadastral survey.....	7,881,280	8,201,000	526,000	-103,000	8,624,000
3. Firefighting and rehabilitation.....	23,842,123	6,400,000	-----	-----	6,400,000
4. General administration.....	2,984,000	3,059,000	364,000	-----	3,423,000
Unobligated balance lapsing.	190,471	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	\$96,298,131	\$92,382,000	\$5,000,000	-424,000	\$96,958,000

a/ Transfer to Public Buildings Service, General Services Administration.

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES
Analysis by Activities

	FY 1973 Amount Available	FY 1974 Adjusted Amount Available	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase(+) Decrease(-) 1975 Compared with 1974	Page Ref.
1. Resource management conservation, and protection.....	\$61,400,257	\$78,511,000	\$106,903,000	+\$28,392,000	18
2. Cadastral Survey....	7,881,280	8,624,000	12,580,000	+ 3,956,000	72
3. Firefighting and rehabilitation.....	23,842,123	6,400,000	5,400,000	- 1,000,000	77
4. General administra- tration.....	2,984,000	3,423,000	4,151,000	+ 728,000	80
Unobligated balance lapsing.....	190,471	-----	-----	-----	
Total.....	\$96,298,131	\$96,958,000	\$129,034,000	+\$32,076,000	

1. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, CONSERVATION & PROTECTION

Analysis by Subactivities

Subactivity	FY 1973 Amount Available	FY 1974 Amount Available	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1975 Compared with 1974	
				Total Program	
Land & Minerals Management.....	\$19,118,630	\$26,409,000	\$45,731,000	+\$19,322,000	
Alaska Pipeline Inspection.....	897,853	7,214,000	8,868,000	+ 1,654,000	
Range Management..	7,108,736	7,973,000	9,133,000	+ 1,160,000	
Forestry.....	7,721,316	8,256,000	8,998,000	+ 742,000	
Soil & Watershed Conservation.....	13,387,129	14,341,000	16,565,000	+ 2,224,000	
Fire Protection...	7,433,095	7,712,000	8,095,000	+ 383,000	
Recreation & Wildlife.....	5,733,498	6,606,000	9,513,000	+ 2,907,000	
Total.....	\$61,400,257	\$78,511,000	\$106,903,000	+\$28,392,000	

FY 1975 Compared with FY 1974

1/ Offset by decrease in Western Oregon Forest Management program financed by this activity.

1. Resource Management, Conservation and Protection:
 FY 1974, \$78,511,000; FY 1975, \$106,903,000; an increase of
 \$28,392,000. The increase consists of:

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1. Energy Programs					
(1a) +	\$10,300,000	+43	\$13,760,000	145	To continue an accelerated Outer Continental Shelf Leasing and Management program with adequate environmental safeguards.
(1b) +	1,050,000	+28	6,590,000	221	To accelerate land use planning with emphasis in energy areas.
(1c) +	2,300,000	+86	4,305,000	157	To accelerate preparation of environmental analyses and statements in priority energy resource areas prior to development.
(1d) +	1,330,000	+35	3,415,000	159	To expand available supplies of energy by developing a Government-motion coal leasing program and to annualize costs for increased effort in oil shale and geothermal steam leasing.
(1e) +	2,050,000	+31	3,100,000	79	To avoid or minimize environmental degradation caused by mineral leasing and exploration.
(1f) +	1,500,000	-	8,714,000	44	To provide full year costs of Alaska pipeline inspection.

2. Recreation Programs

(2a) +	260,000	+ 7	610,000	21	To accelerate a program of directing and controlling ORV use pursuant to Executive Order 11644.
(2b) +	300,000	+ 4	400,000	9	To identify, and protect cultural values as identified by legislation and Executive Order 11593.
(2c) +	640,000	+ 8	720,000	12	To preserve, protect and manage wild and scenic rivers and trails.
(2d) +	850,000	+28	2,082,000	46	To provide for increased management of the California Desert.
(3)	[1,425,000] ^{1/}	[43]	3,711,000	150	To market an additional 100 million board feet of timber on National Resource Lands outside Western Oregon.
(4) +	300,000	+ 6	700,000	12	To accelerate the implementation of public Law 92-195 for the protection, control and management of wild horses and burros.
(5)	+1,735,000	+45	5,268,000	152	To continue implementation of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.
(6) +	13,000	-	333,000	-	To meet increased costs for employee compensation payments.
(7)	+4,710,000	-	4,710,000	-	To provide for space and related services in GSA facilities - P.L. 92-313.

(8) +1,054,000 - 1,054,000 -

To annualize the
October 1973 pay
raise for civilian
employees.

Total +\$28,392,000 +321

1/ Offset by decrease in Western Oregon forest management program
financed by this activity.

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

(1a) Forty-three permanent man-years at an average annual cost of \$16,000, \$688,000; travel and per diem for field studies and examinations at an average annual cost of \$2,000, \$86,000; rent, communication, supplies, materials and equipment, \$20,000; contractual cost for studies and analysis, \$9,506,000 (OCS).

(1b) Twenty-eight permanent man-years at an average annual cost of \$16,000, \$448,000; five temporary man-years at an average annual cost of \$10,000, \$50,000; travel and per diem for field studies, inventories and analysis at an average annual cost of \$3,000, \$99,000; rent, communications, printing, supplies, materials and equipment, \$100,000; contractual costs for studies, inventories and analysis, \$353,000 (Land Use Planning).

(1c) Eighty-six permanent man-years at an average annual cost of \$16,000, \$1,376,000; travel and per diem for field studies and analysis at an average annual cost of \$3,000, \$252,000; rent, communication, printing supplies, materials and equipment, \$250,000; contractual costs, costs for studies and analysis, \$422,000 (Environmental Analysis).

(1d) Thirty-five permanent man-years at an average annual cost of \$16,000, \$560,000; five temporary man-years at an average annual salary of \$10,000, \$50,000; travel and transportation of persons at an average annual cost of \$3,000, \$120,000; contractual services for studies and analysis \$500,000; rent, communications, printing, supplies and materials, \$100,000 (Coal, Oil Shale, Geothermal).

(1e) Thirty-one permanent man-years at an average annual cost of \$16,000, \$496,000; five temporary man-years at an average annual cost of \$10,000, \$50,000; travel and transportation of persons for field studies and analysis at an average annual cost of \$4,000; \$140,000; contractual services for studies and analysis, \$1,274,000; rent, communications, printing, supplies and materials, \$90,000 (Surface Protection).

(1f) Contractual services for inspection of pipeline, \$1,500,000.

(2a) Seven permanent man-years for management of ORV use at an average annual cost of \$16,000, \$112,000; travel, transportation of persons and per diem at an average annual cost of \$5,000, \$35,000; rent, communications, printing, supplies, materials and equipment, \$113,000.

(2b) Four permanent man-years for the protection and enhancement of cultural values at an average cost of \$16,000; \$64,000; travel and per diem for field studies at an average cost of \$3,000, \$12,000; equipment, communications, rent, printing, supplies and materials, \$50,000; contractual services for studies and protection of cultural resources \$174,000.

(2c) Eight permanent man-years to manage rivers and trails at an average annual cost of \$16,000, \$128,000; travel and per diem at an average annual cost of \$4,000, \$32,000; equipment, rent, communications, supplies and materials, \$35,000; contractual studies \$445,000.

(2d) Twenty-eight permanent man-years to provide increased management on the California Desert at an average annual cost of \$16,000, \$448,000; fifteen temporary man-years at an average annual cost of \$10,000, \$150,000; travel, transportation of persons and per diem at an average annual cost of \$4,000, \$172,000; rent, communication, equipment, supplies and materials, \$80,000.

3. Forty-three permanent man-years to provide additional forest management of National Resource Lands outside western Oregon at an average annual cost of \$16,000,000, \$688,000; thirty temporary man-years at an average annual cost of \$10,000, \$300,000; travel, transportation of persons and per diem at an average annual cost of \$2,000, \$146,000; rent, communications and printing, \$100,000; supplies, materials and equipment \$191,000.

(4) Six permanent man-years for surveillance and protection of wild horse and burros at an average annual cost of \$16,000, \$96,000; ten temporary man-years at an average cost of \$10,000, \$100,000; travel, transportation of persons and per diem at an average cost of \$3,000, \$48,000; rent, communications, supplies, materials and equipment, \$36,000; contractual costs for analysis and studies of horses and burros, \$20,000.

(5) Forty-five permanent man-years at an average annual cost of \$20,000, \$900,000; thirty temporary man-years at an average cost of \$12,000, \$360,000; travel and per diem for field studies at an average cost of \$4,000, \$300,000; rent, communications, supplies, materials and equipment, \$175,000.(ANCSA)

(6) \$13,000 for increased cost of employee compensation payments.

(7) For space and related services in GSA facilities, \$4,710,000.

(8) To annualize the October, 1973 pay raise for civilian employees, \$1,054,000.

1. The Commission has been authorized to conduct a study of the economic conditions of the people of the United States and to report thereon to the President.

2. The Commission is authorized to hold public hearings and to receive testimony from any person who may wish to appear before it.

3. The Commission is authorized to employ such personnel as it may deem necessary and to fix the compensation of such personnel.

4. The Commission is authorized to make such investigations and to collect such data as it may deem necessary for the purpose of its study.

5. The Commission is authorized to publish the results of its study in such form and in such number of copies as it may deem necessary.

6. The Commission is authorized to make such recommendations as it may deem necessary to the President.

Need for Increase:

(1) Fuel and Energy Programs: Achieving domestic sufficiency in energy production by 1980 has become an urgent National goal. World-wide energy shortages are having major impacts on the American people, both in changing their accustomed style of living and in economic consequences. Energy consumption in the United States doubled in the last 20 years, and ways must be found to approximately double energy supplies again in the next 11 years to sustain the American economy and way of life.

This country is entering a period characterized by a widening gap between its demand for energy and its capacity to supply energy from domestic sources. This problem is becoming aggravated as the domestic use of natural gas continues to exceed additions to proven reserves and the demand for crude oil further accelerates beyond the ability of presently developed domestic capacity to meet it.

These conditions will result in a growing dependency for energy from foreign sources with consequential security, economic and foreign trade implications, unless production of domestic supplies is accelerated. Further magnifying the implications of importing fuels are recent substantial increases in the price of foreign crude oil.

Public lands are a major source of energy fuels whose development in an environmentally sound manner can substantially increase domestic energy supplies. Oil Shale reserves in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming are one of the largest known energy resources remaining in the world, and a majority of the Oil Shale reserves and the known potentially developable Geothermal Steam resources are found on the National Resource Lands. National Resource Lands contain more than three-fourths of the United States' low sulfur coal deposits -- the Nation's largest energy reserve. Under present technological and economic conditions, oil and gas reserves included in the Outer Continental Shelf, have the greatest short-term potential to alleviate oil and gas shortages. OCS reserves are estimated at 377 billion barrels of oil and 1,517 trillion cubic feet of gas. It is estimated that the North Slope of Alaska, to be tapped by the Trans Alaska Pipeline, contains 9.6 billion barrels of recoverable oil.

The Bureau has developed and initiated action plans for accelerated energy programs. Essential elements in implementing these initiatives include accomplishing an accelerated inventory and analysis of proven and potential energy resources where the Federal contribution will be significant, and developing subsequent land use plans and environmental analyses on priority areas. Accelerated leasing programs also require development of protective stipulations that assure surface protection and rehabilitation of lease areas.

Additional funds and positions are required in FY 1975 to carry out these energy initiatives. Specific programs and amounts are shown below and discussed in detail on the following pages:

Fuel and Energy Programs

<u>Program</u>	<u>Requested Increase</u>		<u>Total Program</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>
Outer Continental Shelf Leasing.....	\$10,300,000	43	\$13,760,000	145
Land Use Planning in Energy Areas...	1,050,000	28	6,590,000	221
Environmental Analysis on Energy Actions..	2,300,000	86	4,305,000	157
Coal, Oil Shale, and Geothermal Steam Leasing Programs..	1,330,000	35	3,415,000	159
Surface Rehabilitation and Protection....	2,050,000	31	3,100,000	79
Trans-Alaska Pipeline Monitoring	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>-</u>	8,714,000	44
Total Increases	\$18,530,000	223		

(1a) Outer Continental Shelf Leasing +\$10,300,000 + 43 Positions

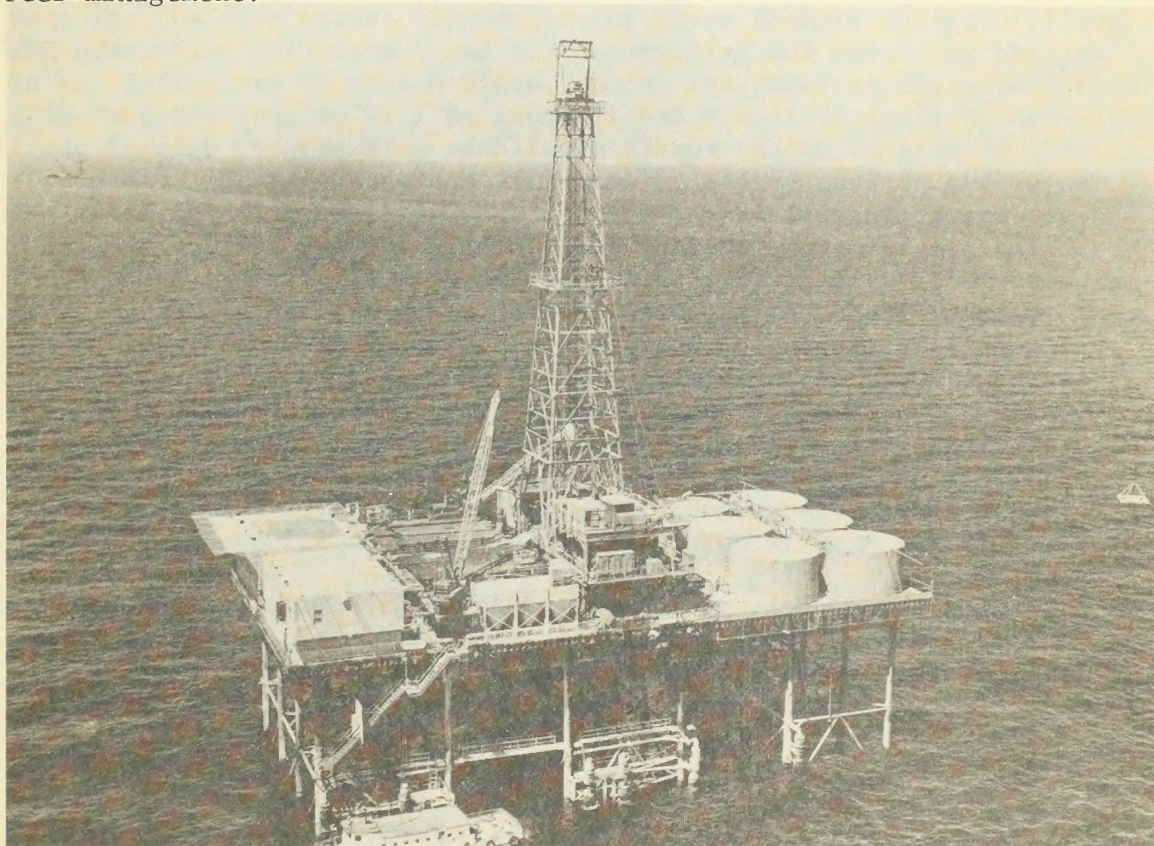
Commercial interest in the Outer Continental Shelf, as evidenced by recent leasing activity, is justified on the basis of estimated crude oil and gas reserves. The United States Geological Survey recently estimated potential recoverable crude oil and gas resources in the OCS under current technology and economics to be:

	<u>Oil</u>	<u>Gas</u>
Gulf of Mexico	- 134 billion barrels;	577 trillion cubic feet
Pacific OCS	- 54 billion barrels;	52 trillion cubic feet
Atlantic OCS	- 93 billion barrels;	408 trillion cubic feet
Alaska OCS	- <u>96 billion barrels;</u>	<u>480 trillion cubic feet</u>
Total	377 billion barrels;	1,517 trillion cubic feet

These totals represent 62% of the U.S. potential oil resources and 65% of the potential gas resources. Noting that the speed at which we can increase our domestic energy production will depend in large measure on how rapidly these OCS resources can be developed, the President in his April 18, 1973, Energy Message directed the Secretary of the Interior to take steps to increase OCS acreage leased to 3 million acres beginning with expanded sales in 1974. By 1985, this accelerated leasing rate could increase annual energy production by an estimated 1.5 billion barrels of oil (approximately 16 percent of our projected oil requirements in that year), and 5 trillion cubic feet of natural gas (approximately 20 percent of expected demand for natural gas that year).

Approximately two-thirds of the potential oil and gas OCS resources exist in currently undeveloped OCS areas - the Pacific, Atlantic and Alaska. Expedient assessment and development of these large reserves, under appropriate environmental criteria, is essential.

The program increase involves: obtaining information through research on the impact of oil and gas production on the marine environment; providing for additional staffing of Pacific, Atlantic, and Alaska environmental assessment teams initiated in FY 1974, and adding capability for designing and supervising contract studies and for undersea pipeline and coral reef management.



DRILLING PLATFORM ON OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF

° Research on the Marine Environment \$9,700,000 20 Positions

Elimination of basic uncertainties about the impact of OCS operations on the marine environment is a crucial objective of this portion of the proposed increase. Although some research is available on the effect of oil and gas development in part of the Gulf of Mexico, this proposal provides for data collection and studies in scheduled and potential frontier leasing areas. The five areas to be studied represent distinct environmental characteristics different from offshore areas previously under lease. Thus, information on the impact of oil and gas activity in these virgin areas is non-existent; and it is not practical to substitute or project data from other areas to dissimilar regions. The areas proposed for funding in this request include: Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, (MAFLA area) Southern California, South Texas, Atlantic and the Gulf of Alaska.

Specific features of the proposed increase are: (1) gathering key biological, chemical, geological and physical environmental data for the five areas; (2) monitoring these factors during drilling and production activities; and (3) determining and assessing changes in key indicators of marine flora, fauna, and physical characteristics. This research program will be accomplished almost entirely by contract through establishing sampling stations spaced in each of the five areas. Control stations will also be placed outside the leasing areas to differentiate which changes in key indicators are the result of oil and gas operations. The monitoring aspect of the research will cover all aspects of oil and gas activity. For example, drilling activities are the source of chemical and other foreign properties introduced to the marine environment as are platforms and workboats. Platform placement and undersea pipeline operations represent environmental disturbance, the extent and nature of which is not fully known. Data obtained in these studies will be extrapolated to future lease areas within the same general regions with similar characteristics; therefore, it is not expected that each and every lease will require impact evaluation efforts of this nature.

Through coordination with existing Federal research committees and state entities, information will be obtained which predicts the environmental impact of oil and gas leasing and contributes to the design of long-term leasing plans and objectives.

° Environmental Assessment Teams (\$365,000) (15 Positions)

Our experience in the Gulf of Mexico indicates that environmental assessment teams should be approximately twelve to thirteen members in size to adequately gather and assess data relating to the environmental impact of potential mineral development in heavily populated, politically sensitive areas. Sales in the Pacific and Alaska (Lower Cook Inlet) are tentatively scheduled for FY 1977. In order to achieve the stated Bureau goal of extensive pre-lease knowledge of environmental conditions, it is imperative that the teams be fully staffed as soon as possible.

The Pacific and Alaska OCS offices, in addition to their environmental assessment capability are expected to have full leasing capability to respond to the scheduled lease sales. Complete staffing for the Atlantic team is also essential to accomplish environmental base line studies in potential lease areas. Further, there is an increasing interest in development of hard minerals on the Atlantic OCS which must also be evaluated for environmental impact. If it is determined that leasing operations can proceed in the Atlantic, in an environmentally satisfactory manner, environmental studies for specific lease areas may be required as early as FY 1975.

° Pipeline and Coral Reef Management (\$195,000) (6 Positions)

The program increase is necessary both for the accelerated OCS lease schedule and for improved pipeline management efforts to satisfy current environmental and land use planning requirements. The Bureau is currently developing a program with USGS for improved management of OCS pipelines.

Expanded lease schedules involve additional effort by BLM in the areas of pipeline routing and system development, environment, economics and record keeping. Evaluation of the impact of initial sitings and their cumulative impact is now an integral part of Environmental Impact Statements for a proposed lease sale. Existing pipeline networks along with future proposals are being analyzed to establish future pipeline corridors. Also critical is the multiple use planning effort required to plan pipeline systems and to process right-of-way applications. There are currently 341 permits comprising approximately 3,000 miles on the OCS with 4 applications pending. Right-of-way applications are expected to increase from the five year average of 40 to 70 in FY 1975 and beyond.

Consideration of coral reef environments is critical to maintaining and preserving the quality of marine environment impacted by OCS development. BLM has the responsibility to conduct periodic evaluation studies on the impact of oil and gas development on nearby lease areas.

Activities include studies required under the terms of lease stipulations and base line data inventories and studies and analysis related to possible oil and gas development. Impacts on these unique natural communities must be fully considered in Environmental Impact Statements for proposed lease sales. In many cases, original research is required, particularly in new lease areas. The proposed increase provides for protection and management of the biotic communities in the area of coral reefs through development and supervision of lease stipulations and by general study and research.

° Contract Design and Supervision (\$40,000) (2 Positions)

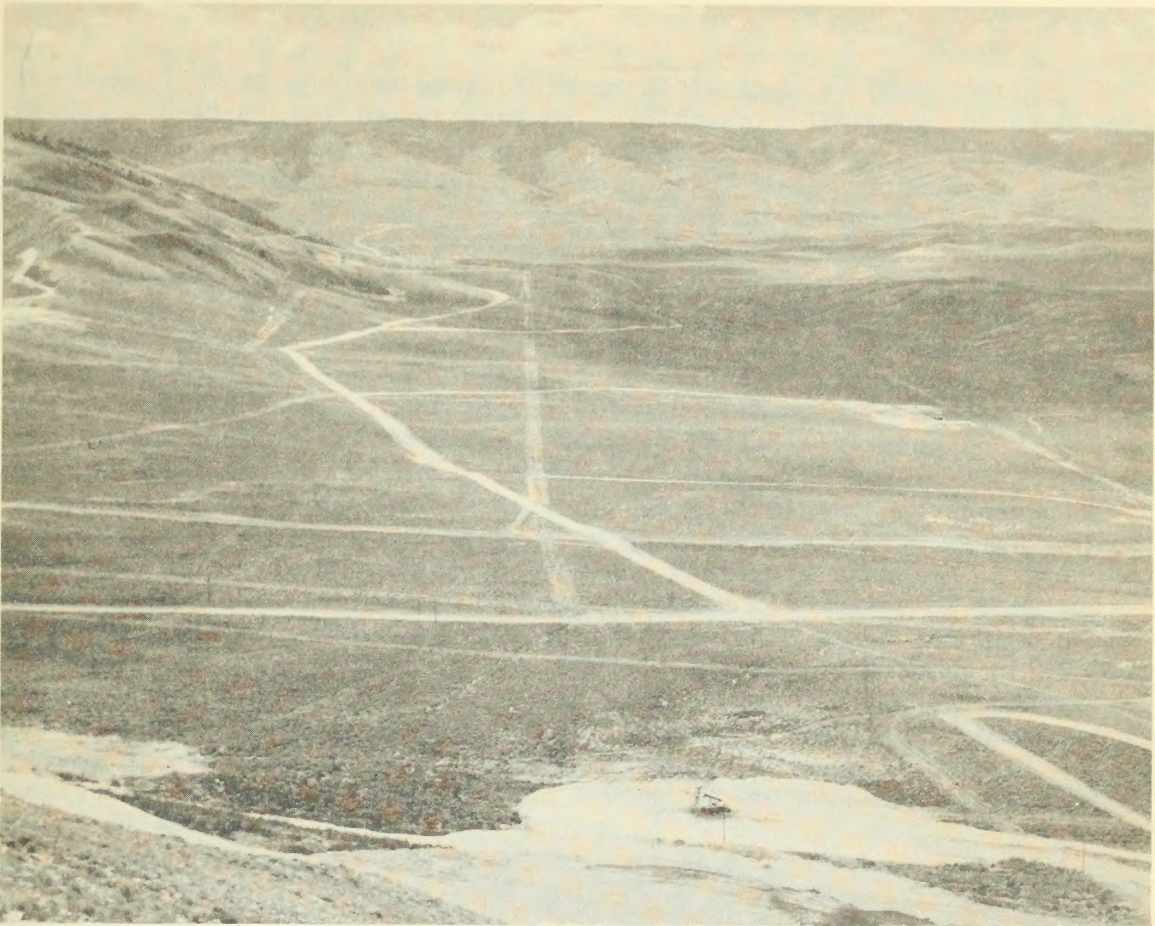
As part of the on-going program of \$1.1 million, contract studies in FY 1975 are planned to obtain and analyse environmental, natural resource, and economic data necessary to support OCS management decision-making including possible revisions of the five-year leasing schedule and to prepare environmental impact statements.

Considerable amounts of time are required in designing and supervising these studies. As our leasing activities expand into new areas, our need for environmental, economic, and resource data increases. Staff members currently carrying out these functions are needed full-time to do the work associated with the accelerated leasing program. As a result of this growing need for data through contract studies, two positions are required for study design and supervision.

(1b) Inventory & Planning for Energy Areas, +\$1,050,000 28 Positions

This proposed increase provides for integrating energy development proposals, sites and related facilities into orderly, responsive land use plans for all resource and public values in energy resource areas. Land use plans, called Management Framework Plans, (MFP's) are developed to integrate resource inventory data and information with socio-economic and environmental considerations. Resource opportunities are documented and conflicts between competing uses are identified. The plan shows how these conflicts will be reconciled. The public, state and local governments and interest groups are fully involved in the planning process through consultation and public hearings. The importance of and necessity for comprehensive land use planning for energy areas is illustrated by the magnitude of potential coal and other energy developments proposed in the western United States.

Coal production from Montana, North Dakota, Wyoming and Utah is expected to increase as much as 1,000 percent by 1985, and industry plans indicate a potential for as many as 20 coal gasification plants with thousands of miles of transmission lines, oil and gas pipelines and aqueducts. Reports have predicted that new power plants alone could create up to 25,000 jobs in eastern Montana. New towns, new railroads and highways will add to the competition for land uses resulting from coal and other energy resource developments.



*TIMELY PLANNING WILL RESTORE ORDER TO
ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AND ATTENDANT LAND USES.*

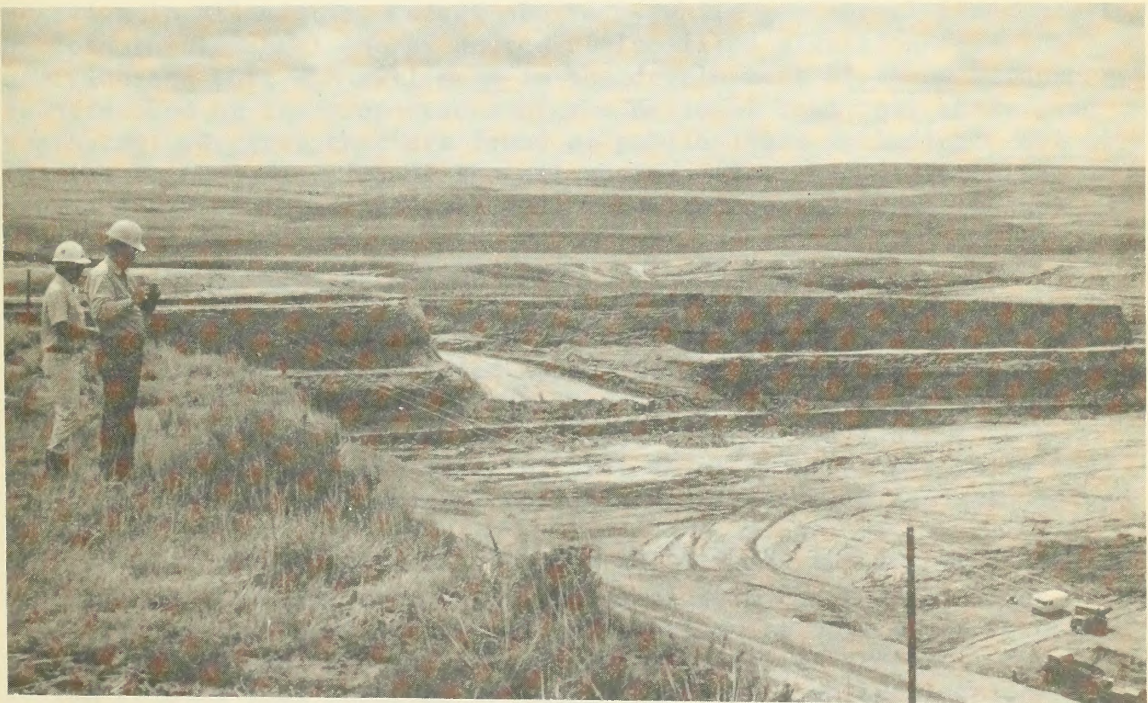
The increase funds will provide for completing MFP's for 11 planning units in coal areas of Montana, North Dakota, Wyoming and Utah; completing resource inventories and MFP's, within one known geothermal resource area in both California and Nevada; and support plans necessary for making power transmission corridor determinations.

Plans that consider all the impacts of energy resource development will pave the way to achieving the goal of providing new supplies of clean energy with full consideration of other resource values.

(1c) Environmental Analysis for Energy Actions +\$2,300,000 +86 Pos.

The workload in carrying out requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act for environmental analysis and preparation of environmental impact statements increases proportionately with the emphasis on increasing domestic production of energy resources.

For example, oil and gas operations normally involve five distinct phases - preliminary investigations, exploratory drilling, development, production, and finally abandonment. Each of the five phases has specific operations or activities that impact the environment. Whether large or small, each impact must be assessed according to the particular circumstances. The proposed increase aims to mount and sustain a maximum effort to assure that environmental analyses and statements where required are completed in high priority areas, prepare where required before energy resource development begins and without delaying achievement of the National goal of expanded resource production. Of the total proposed increase, \$1,400,000 will provide the capability to prepare quality environmental analyses to facilitate upland oil and gas exploration and development associated with BLM leases. The remaining \$900,000 of the budget increase will finance preparation of environmental analyses and statements associated with the development of public and private energy sources and their distribution. This workload includes evaluation of the environmental impact of proposed new facilities for which applications are filed. These are facilities closely associated with energy resource developments such as pipelines, transmission lines, railroads, waste disposal areas, rights-of-way, and a variety of land permits for special features (buildings, communications sites, etc.). This workload is estimated at 1,400 environmental analyses, 43 impact statements and review of 140 statements prepared by other agencies.



*ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS OF ENERGY AREAS ASSURES OPTIMUM
RESTORATION AFTER CRITICAL FUEL SOURCE IS EXTRACTED.*

The Bureau's over-riding responsibility to the public is to assure that critically needed energy resource development on the National Resource Lands is consistent with established principles of multiple-use management, and environmental conservation. The environmental analysis program coupled with BLM's land use planning program (MFP's) is the best means at our disposal to systematically study development proposals, analyze their impact, and identify and prescribe means to mitigate or prevent potential environmental damage. Broad public acceptance of a leasing program which recognizes not only the Nation's energy requirements but its environmental protection responsibilities is essential, and can discourage litigation stemming from the National Environmental Policy Act, which could result in costly delays.

(1d) Upland Energy Minerals Management +\$1,330,000 + 35 Positions

Coal, geothermal steam and oil shale programs are being developed to expand the available supply of energy resources through an accelerated program of lease offers. The leasing programs will operate under the controlling principles of multiple use and environmental management and will bring fair market value return to the U.S. Treasury from the sale of energy resources.

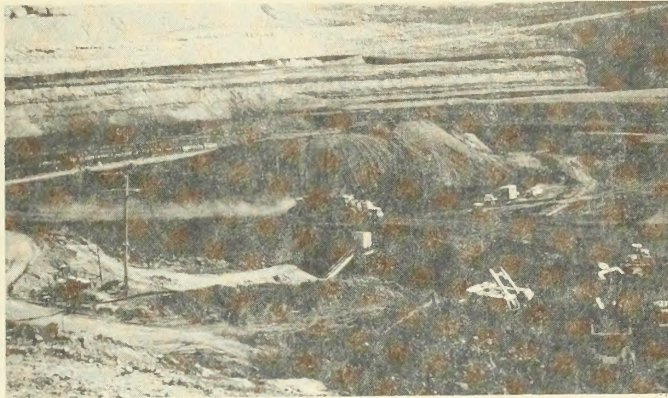
Major reserves in coal and oil shale make these resources a key consideration in alleviating energy shortages while geothermal steam provides a clean supplemental energy source of localized significance. The contribution that BLM will make in the development of these resources is evidenced by the proportions of the national coal, oil shale, and geothermal reserves that are found on public lands including: 85% of the low sulfur coal, 72% of the oil shale, 56% of known geothermal areas, and 60% of lands prospectively valuable for geothermal steam.

° Coal Leasing (\$1,050,000) (35 Positions)

To be responsive to the current and critical need to increase domestic energy supplies, added capability is required to expand development and utilization of our coal resource. The proposed increase will enable us to make reserves on Federal lands available through competitive leasing while assuring that development is carefully controlled to avoid environmental mistakes and irreversible consequences.

With supplemental funding of \$500,000 in FY 1974, the Bureau initiated development of a long term coal leasing program for Federal lands. The size, timing and location of coal lease sales are determined through an Energy Minerals Allocation Recommendation System (EMARS). The system relates coal reserves to energy needs by computer modeling techniques. Based upon this relationship lease allocation target recommendations are issued for Federal coal areas on a state by state basis.

Our existing land use planning system is used to determine optimum lease sites within states and establish final allocations. By identifying lease areas in advance and preparing 5 to 10 year schedules for lease sales, the Bureau can keep current with future demands, pre-test reclamation measures, develop effective reclamation stipulations and allow advance planning by industry. The final step in the process is the actual Federal-motion leasing which will begin under an initial schedule in FY 1975 with adequate lease administration and rehabilitation measures.



COAL STRIP MINING OPERATION IN WYOMING

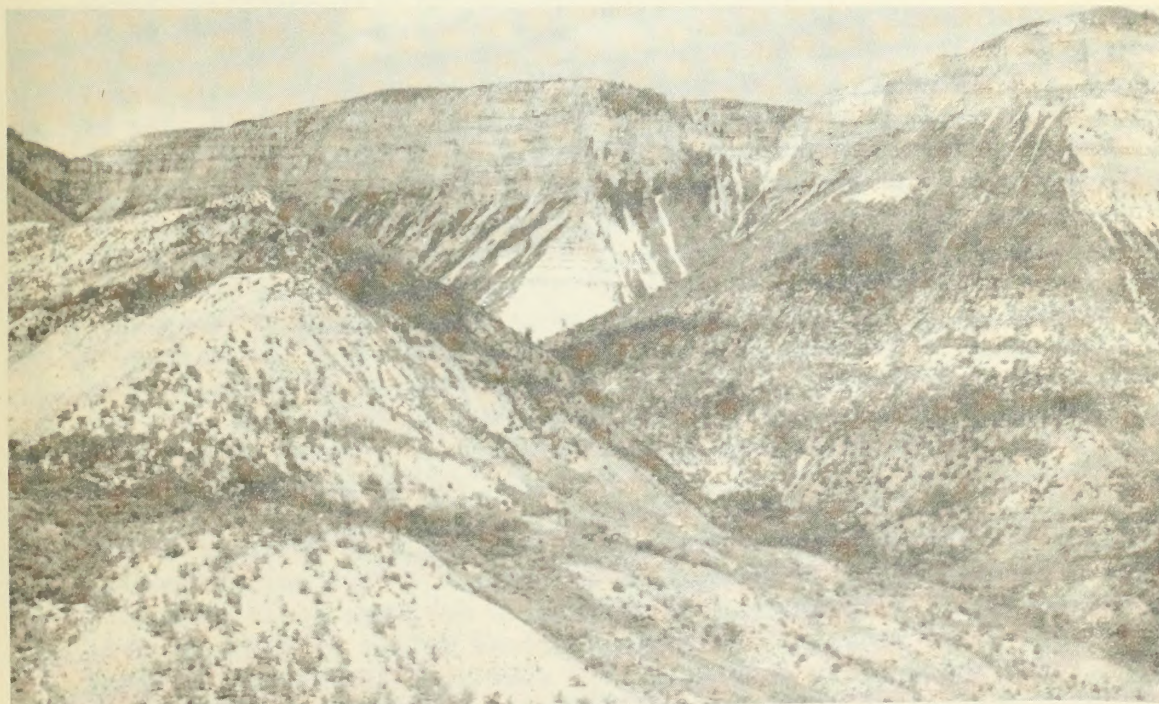
The increase for 1975 is needed for the following specific aspects of this process:

- Inventorying and storing information on Federally owned coal reserves for both reserves under lease and potential reserves. Reserves will be ranked according to stripping ratios, proximity of transportation and susceptibility to reclamation.
- Accelerating the preparation of mineral ownership maps for coal states.
- Projection of short and long term regional demand for coal derived BTU's. Federal portions of this demand will then be related to inventoried Federal reserves.
- Selection of lease sites through the Bureau planning system which involves consideration of environmental factors, other resource values, social, economic implications and other possible constraints.
- Preparation of a five year leasing schedule which in FY 1975 will involve reserves in the states of North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and New Mexico.
- Develop and implement pre and post sale procedures to include analysis of ~~minimum~~ bonus bids.

° Geothermal Steam-Oil Shale Leasing (+\$280,000) (0 Positions)

Expansion of the Bureau's Geothermal steam and oil shale programs to increase the available supply of these energy resources through an accelerated program of lease offers was financed by a supplemental appropriation of \$450,000 in FY 1974. The leasing programs are consistent with and controlled by multiple use and environmental management principles. The supplemental funds were for a six month period beginning January 1, 1974. An additional amount of \$280,000 is needed to annualize the costs of these programs in 1975.

With the total funds requested, the Bureau will continue the prototype oil shale program which is designed to (1) stimulate commercial production of oil from shale by private industry, (2) insure the maintenance of environmental integrity in oil shale areas, (3) develop methods and technology for environmental protection, (4) permit an equitable return on investment, and (5) develop lease management expertise for oil shale production. FY 1975 efforts will include monitoring pre-development oil shale operations for adequacy of stipulations and compliance and preparing the required annual progress report on the environmental aspects of developing the six prototype oil shale leases. The first prototype lease was held January 8, 1973 for a 5,000 acre tract in Colorado. The high bid for this one sale alone exceeded 210 million dollars. The other five sales will be held during the remainder of fiscal year 1974 involving one additional tract in Colorado and two tracts each in Utah and Wyoming.



OIL SHALE BLUFFS NEAR RIFLE, Colorado

Up to five competitive geothermal steam lease sales will be held in FY 1975. Initial geothermal steam leases scheduled to be awarded in FY 1974 in California and other western states will be administered. In addition, work to prepare environmental impact statements for new leases and to process non-competitive geothermal lease applications on an anticipated 20,000 acres in the 11 western states will be supported.

(1e) Surface Rehabilitation and Protection +2,050,000 +31 Pos.

The development of coal and oil shale will have a considerable impact on the surface environment. In the western States there are more than 100 billion tons of low sulfur coal close to the earths surface in seams 20 to 250 feet thick which can be strip mined economically. In comparison, oil shale reserves (some 600 billion barrels in gross deposit) will be developed more slowly awaiting analysis of prototype operations to be developed on the six FY 1974 lease sales. The six prototype leases involve 30,000 surface acres containing an estimated 4.3 billion tons of recoverable oil shale. A multi-phase program of protection and rehabilitation is essential to avoid and minimize the effect of large scale mining on the environment. Principle efforts will be directed toward the coal leasing program but will also include oil shale development where current action is required.

Initially, reclamation data such as soils and hydrologic data will be gathered on potential leasing areas to determine reclamation potential or limitations for general land use planning objectives. Reclamation characteristics will affect the determination of actual leasing sites to be developed. As the 5 and 10 year coal lease schedules are developed, data gathering and analysis will become specific to proposed lease sites. Components of reclamation studies include: testing soil in potential leasing areas to determine whether physical and chemical properties are capable of establishing and supporting introduced vegetation, and if not, determining techniques to produce vegetative cover in areas to be rehabilitated; collection of data on the quantity of surface and ground water in potential leasing areas; analysis of overburden by core sampling 1,500 sites to determine strata best suited to support vegetation for stabilizing waste piles; investigating the economics and technicalities of moving, sorting and storing earth and rock material as associated with stripmining operations; and conducting the first phase of socio-economic studies to assess economic impact, water demand, transportation and population effects of large scale stripmining operations.

The reclamation data and analyses on potential coal and oil shale areas in conjunction with specific reclamation technology research being conducted by other agencies will allow pretesting of reclamation effectiveness, aid in making land use decisions to avoid areas where mining would not be acceptable. This work will also provide for development of effective reclamation stipulations and allow better coordination

with industry on reclamation needs.

Additional capability is also required to incorporate appropriate protective stipulations in leases and permits and to monitor their compliance. The Council on Environmental Quality and Departmental regulations require the protection and rehabilitation of lands before and after mineral exploration, development, and on-site processing of minerals and minerals materials.

The surface protection component of this increase continues on an accelerated basis of ongoing activities to meet established objectives of: (1) safeguarding the surface resources subject to damage because of onshore mineral leasing and exploration activities on approximately 80 million acres by 1978, (2) initiating technical and compliance examinations on all new permits, leases, and contract areas, (3) performing comprehensive technical and compliance examinations on all cases by the end of FY 1977., (4) fully meeting surface protection requirements on 16 million acres in FY 1975.

Combined rehabilitation and surface protection goals provide for proper environmental consideration of surface impacts in all phases of energy development beginning with the initial planning and continuing through production and reclamation.

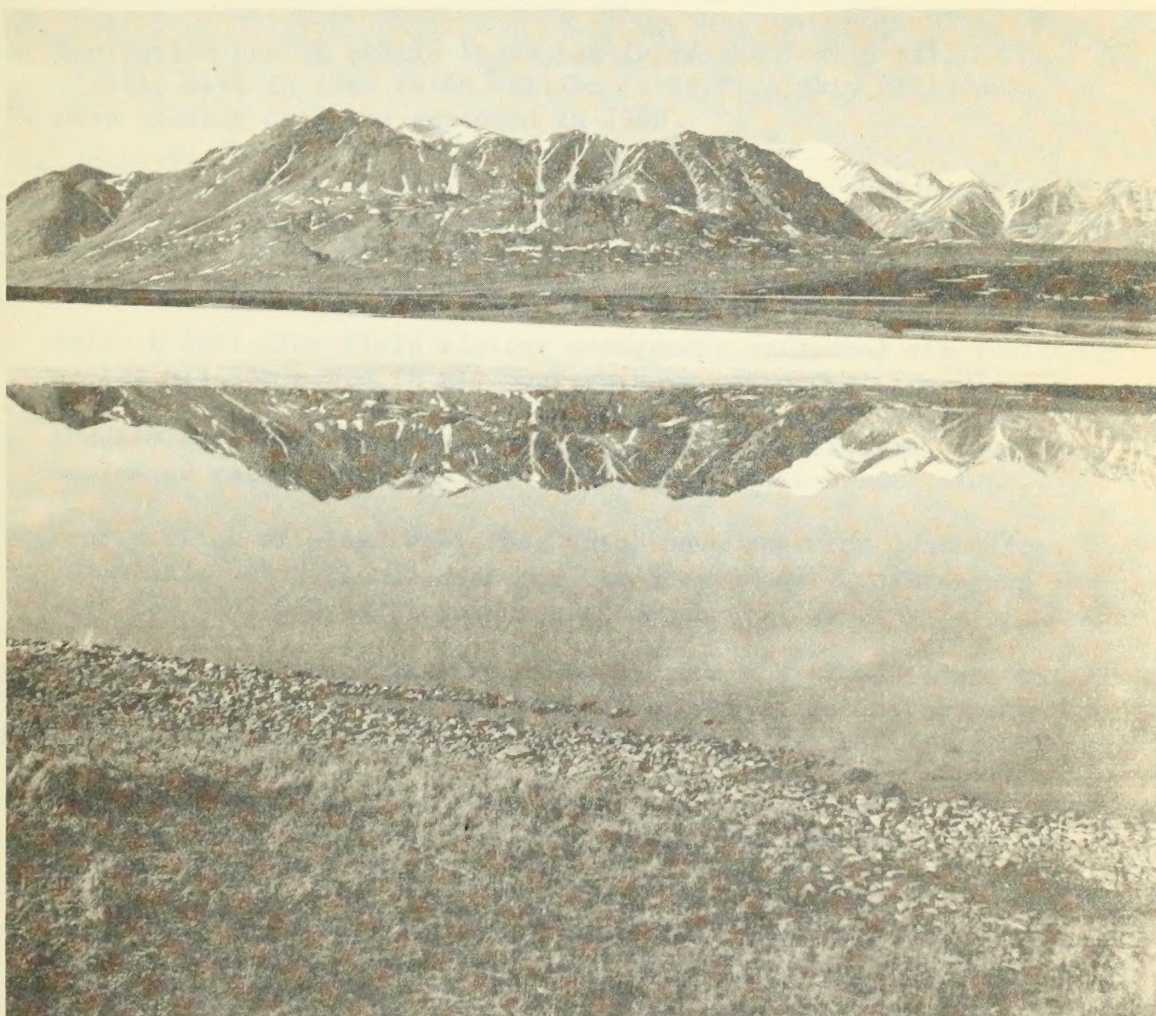
(1f) Alaska Pipeline Inspection \$1,500,000 0 Positions

The increase provides full-year costs for contract inspection and construction activities for the Alaska pipeline and associated facilities. The Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act of November 16, 1973 (P.L. 93-153) cleared the way for issuance of pipeline construction right-of-way permits early in 1974. Construction of the pipeline from the North Slope oil fields at Prudhoe Bay to the Terminal port of Valdez on the Gulf of Alaska will begin soon after issuance of the permits. The 48 inch-diameter pipeline project extending approximately 800 miles will be the largest private construction project ever to be undertaken in North America and is expected to cost over 4 billion dollars. The pipeline will contribute significantly toward supplying energy resources in the lower 48 states, ultimately transporting up to two million barrels a day from the North Slope oil fields.

The workload will expand tremendously in the early part of the four year construction period with a gradual deceleration in the last two years. Immediate design review requirements of the pipeline and associated facilities, under a ninety day response requirement, will result in a sudden peak workload for engineering, environmental, and resource skills, that will continue at least through FY 1975. It is expected that several hundred people will be involved in the initial stages of design review. Under the Department of Interior supervision, the 3rd

party contractor will furnish technical assistance to complete preliminary and final design review, check compliance with the stipulations, assure engineering quality control, perform spot check inspections of construction, review permittees' quality assurance program, review and oversee procedures and operations for starting oil flow, and review contingency planning.

The 3rd party contract provides the means to react quickly to the fluctuating demands that will be made on overseeing agencies by this huge construction project. The 3rd party concept also readily accommodates the seasonal aspects of the severe northern climatic conditions. Adequate capability is essential to cover the multiple construction operations that will be conducted simultaneously along the 800 mile right-of-way through the fragile Alaska environment.



PIPELINE ROUTE PASSES THROUGH THE BROOKS RANGE

(2) Recreation Management Programs: The demand for recreation and the variety of recreation pursuits is expanding geometrically. By the year 2000, the population of the United States is expected to more than double; the demand for recreation is likely to more than triple.

The magnitude of demand and the variety of activities in which Americans participate, in essence, is the heart of the Bureau's recreation problems. Recreation use is placing increasing pressure on the National Resource Lands. BLM's role in the recreation management of these lands is to consider recreation as one of many integral parts of a multiple purpose basis giving a balance among recreation and other uses. This budget proposal for the recreation management of multiple purpose land addresses itself to a number of urgent conditions precipitated by the following statistics:

- Recreation use of public lands has increased from 9 million visitor days in 1964 to 49 million in 1972; eighty million or more visitor days are expected in 1980.
- Six million acres of National Resource Lands are within a forty mile radius of major western population centers having a combined population in excess of 35 million people. Within a three hour drive of these urban centers there are 66 million acres.
- Only 18 full-time field visitor management personnel are available on 172 million acres in the conterminous western states.
- Archaeologic and historic features are being destroyed at an estimated rate of two per day in the California Desert alone.
- Four million off-road vehicles, which have resource destruction potential, use National Resource Lands each year. ORV events with 200 to 2,000 participants are common.

A proposed total program increase of \$2,050,000 and 47 positions to bring about a balance between the current situation and management capability in the field of outdoor recreation has two basic objectives:

- To develop and manage systems of visitor control which will assure the health and safety of the using public and the protection of natural resources; and,
- To protect the unique natural and cultural resources on the National Resource Lands as directed by legislation, Executive Order, and other authority.

Program components directed at meeting outdoor recreation objectives are shown below and discussed in detail on the following pages:

Recreation Management Programs

<u>Program</u>	<u>Requested Increase</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total Program</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>
Off-road vehicle management.....	\$260,000	7	\$610,000	21
Protection of the cultural environ- ment	300,000	4	400,000	9
Wild and Scenic Rivers and National Trails	640,000	8	720,000	12
California Desert management	<u>850,000</u> \$2,050,000	<u>28</u> 47	2,082,000	46

(2a) Off-Road Vehicles (ORV's) + \$260,000 + 7 Positions

In a short time span, off-road vehicle use has become the recreation activity with the most widespread impact on the National Resource Lands. The characteristics of this pursuit result in a magnitude of management problems that require current action in order to protect the National Resource Lands and resources from irreparable damage, promote the safety of all users, and minimize conflicts among the various users of the National Resource Lands. The program increase will accelerate efforts to control and direct the use of ORV's towards these objectives.

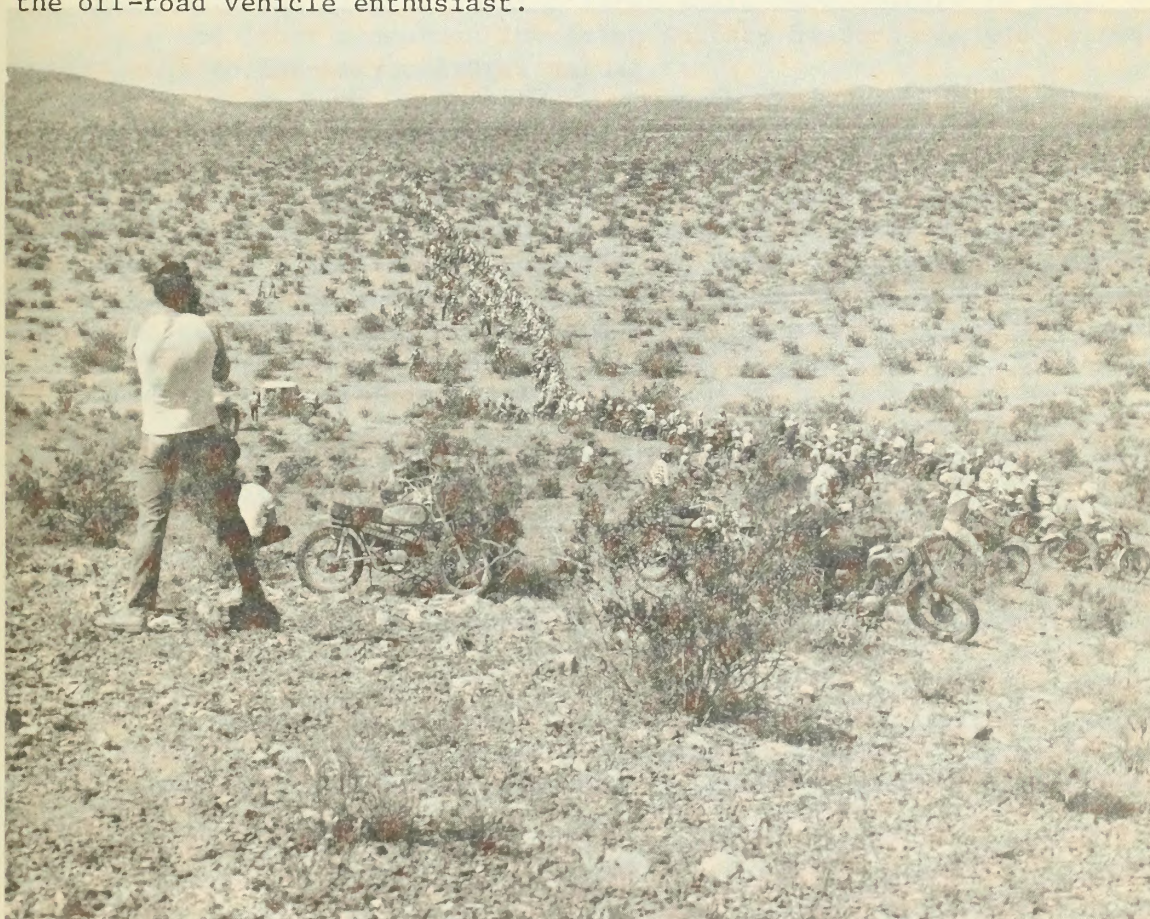
Some four million ORV's including automobiles, motorcycles, trucks, dune buggies, snowmobiles, campers and other vehicles use 150 million acres of National Resource Lands. It is estimated that 20 million visitor days of ORV use occur annually throughout the 11 western states. Intensive use around population centers causes the greatest impact on the land and environment, but extensive widespread use of remote areas also has an equally significant implication on public land management.

At present the Bureau has less than 20 rangers who are trained in ORV management, or if evenly distributed, one for every 7 1/2 million acres. As a result much of the ORV use on National Resource Lands remains uncontrolled and indiscriminate.

In recognition of the widespread implication of ORV use, Executive Order 11644 was issued which defines the ORV workload by requiring each Federal land managing agency to designate and manage areas and trails where ORV's may or may not be permitted. It directs public participation prior to area or trail designations, and requires marking ORV use boundaries with issuance of maps and brochures clearly describing conditions of use.

The increase will be used to designate 35 open ORV areas, and close 35 critical areas susceptible to heavy damage from ORV use, provide maps and brochures delineating open and closed areas that have been designated, patrol closed and restricted areas and issue and monitor permits for up to 150 ORV events in FY 1975. These actions will be in accordance with an inventory and planning effort which considers total land use.

This program will contribute to the protection of the land, environment, and fragile resources as well as provide recreational opportunities for the off-road vehicle enthusiast.



ORGANIZED ORV RALLY IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

(2b) Protection of the Cultural Environment +\$300,000 +4 Pos.

Accelerated use of the public lands has resulted in damaging pressure to archeological and historical features located throughout the West. Access to previously inaccessible sites has been provided by widespread use of off-road vehicles and by construction of roads both to serve the increased use of public resources and to extend public transportation systems. The program increase will support an expanded effort to identify and protect significant cultural values.

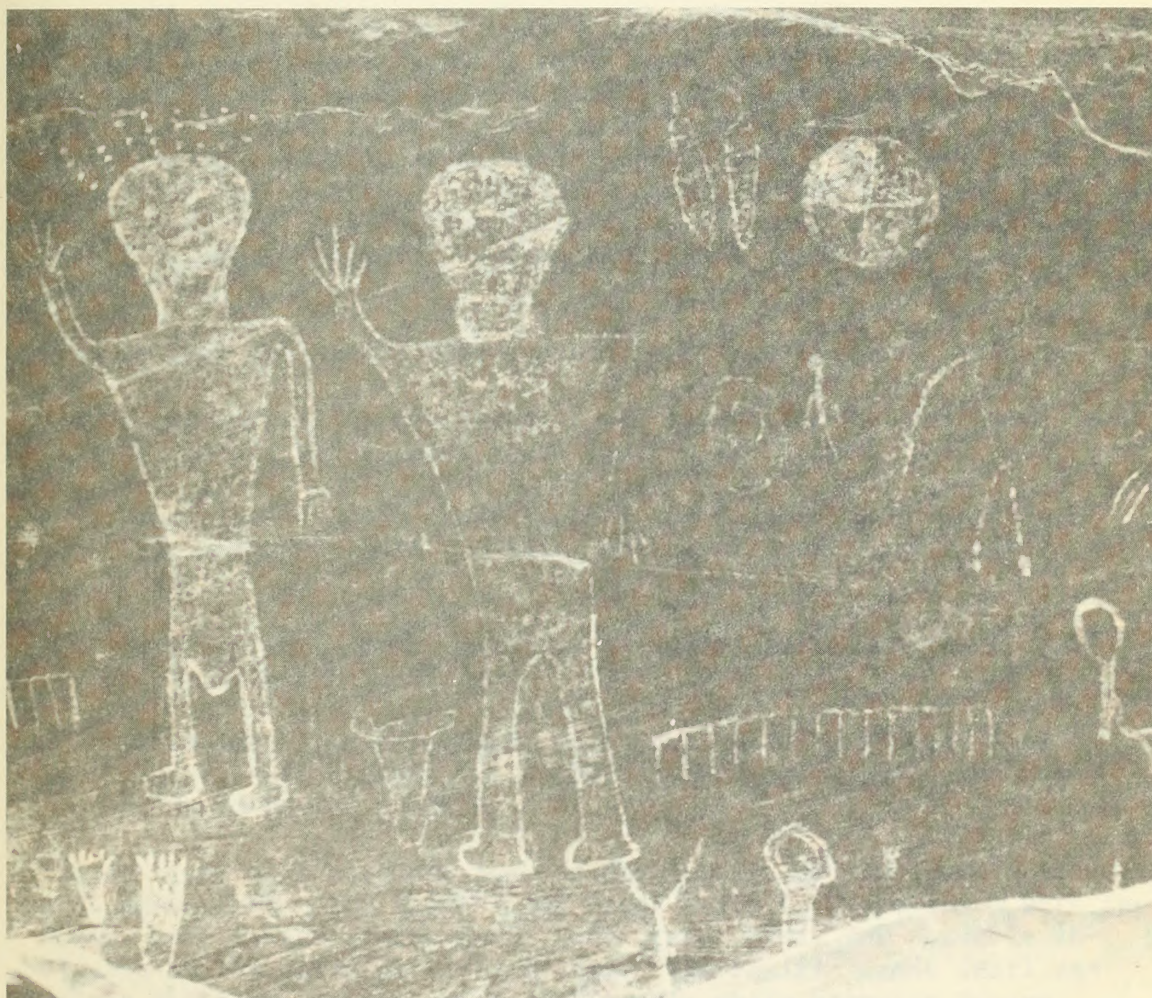
It is estimated that some 400,000 archeological sites exist on National Resource Lands. Many are unique in interpreting the Nation's western expansion or the life of early man on this continent. Pony Express stations, early mining towns now abandoned, old military forts, ruins of aboriginal communities, and Indian picture writings are examples of historic and pre-historic values which are rapidly disappearing. At least two sites are destroyed per day in the California Desert alone while irreparable damage is commonly occurring to features such as intaglios (huge figure outlines on the ground surface) along the Lower Colorado River. Pending large scale developments in coal, oil shale and other resources involving surface disturbance add to the urgency to identify cultural values.

Beginning with the Antiquities Act of 1906 and reinforced by the Historic Sites Act of 1935, the Recreation and Public Purpose Act of 1926 and the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Federal policy of preserving, protecting and administering cultural resources has been firmly established. To carry out this policy Executive Order 11593 for the Enhancement of the Cultural Environment directs Federal agencies to identify, protect and stabilize archeological and architectural features of significance. The program supported by the proposed increase will include:

- Identification of important cultural features that are in danger of being lost or damaged.
- Providing archeological expertise in critical areas.
- Completion of a cultural inventory on 5% of the public lands in FY 1975.
- Development of contract services with universities, museums, historical societies and other qualified entities to evaluate the most critical known areas and to establish program priorities.

Contracts will include literature searches; development of sampling systems; evaluations of oil shale areas in Colorado, coal fields in Montana and oil and gas areas in New Mexico all involving Indian culture; studies of pre-historic sites in Utah, Idaho and California and analysis of Lower Colorado features.

The urgency of the program is magnified by the rate archeological and historic sites are becoming known and accessible to the general public. The proposed increased activities provide for beginning long range program to protect the cultural environment as well as taking measures for immediate protection in critical and important areas.



*PART OF A LARGE PICTOGRAPH IN
UTAH WHICH HAS ESCAPED VANDALISM*

(2c) Wild & Scenic Rivers, National Trails
and Bicentennial Trails +\$640,000 + 8 Positions

This program component is intended to preserve, protect and manage selected rivers and trails in national systems as directed in Public Law 90-542 (Wild and Scenic Rivers Act) and 90-543 (National Trails Systems Act.) The increase also funds BLM's participation in the Nation's Bicentennial celebration. The Bureau administers portions of 2 designated Wild and Scenic Rivers, the Rogue and Rio Grande, and is involved in the analysis of four rivers classified under P.L. 90-542 as "Study Rivers" for possible designation. BLM lands border at least 10 additional "Potential Study Rivers". Timely and knowledgeable decisions on potential Wild and Scenic Rivers are critical to long range planning to prevent water impoundment or management actions such as timber harvesting which would alter the character of the river.

Exploding use of white water on three potential Wild and Scenic Rivers dictates a need for additional river management. Some 80,000 enthusiasts rafted a popular stretch of the Stanislaus River in California in 1973. The same intensity of use is being experienced on other rivers in the West, including parts of the Colorado and Green Rivers in Utah. Management implications of this growing sport include a need for sanitation and primitive camping facilities, fire prevention measures, hazard identification, provision of launching and take-out places, and visitor management.

Program features of the Wild and Scenic Rivers increase include:

- Management under the terms of the Act of the two designated Wild and Scenic Rivers, the Rogue and the Rio Grande.
- Participate in the evaluation of the Salmon and the Bureau Rivers for possible inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River system.
- Initiate preliminary analysis on additional potential rivers traversing public lands.
- Implement river management on the white water rivers, such as the Stanislaus River in California, and the Upper Green and Colorado Rivers in Utah.

The increase will also provide for development and implementation of a management plan for the Pacific Crest Trail in cooperation with the Forest Service and evaluation of the Oregon Trail for possible inclusion in the National Trail System. The Pacific Crest Trail involves BLM lands in Oregon and California while historic Oregon Trail which carried settlers to the West, traverses National Resource Lands in Wyoming, Idaho and Oregon.

The Bicentennial to be held in 1976 commemorates the 200th anniversary of the United States as an independent Nation. Under this celebration, the Bureau plans to highlight three historic trails -the Pony Express, the Oregon, and the Escalante Trails. The Pony Express epitomizes the romance of opening the frontier and the need for early continental communications; the Oregon Trail was the main route of migration that opened the west; while the Escalante Trail opened up exploration of the four-state area of New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, and Arizona. The program will provide for identification at access points, marking sections of trail on the ground, providing interpretive facilities such as plaques, audio messages, brochures, and maps. Provision will also be made for backpackers or horseback riders to enjoy the experience of hiking or riding short stretches of trail. The program must be initiated in FY 1975 to be operative in time for the Nation's Bicentennial.

(2d) California Desert Management + \$850,000 + 28 Positions

The Southern California Desert is a vast area some 240 miles in length and averaging 100 miles in width. Virtually untouched until recent years, the Desert is now undergoing people pressures that if unmanaged will result in widespread and permanent damage to cultural and natural values including archaeological and historic sites, wildlife, vegetation and watersheds. This program increase will provide more intensive management of the desert area to be supported by land use planning and other resource management as necessary to resolve conflicts. It does not duplicate program features in the ORV and cultural enhancement increases.

Some 11 million people live within a few hours drive of the Desert. From 1968 to 1973, visitor use has increased from 5 million to over 12 million visitor days. As important as the increase in visitation is, the style of use has changed from the original traveler to off-road vehicle enthusiasts and a multitude of other hobbyists.

Some 8 million off-road-vehicle visitor days involving mostly motorcycles, dune buggies, 4-wheel drive vehicles and pickups occurred in the desert last year. Seventy-one desert areas have been designated as either open, restricted, or closed to ORV use. Ten of these areas which are within 100 miles of the Los Angeles metropolitan area receive very intensive use. Other visitors on the desert include rock hounders, campers, picnickers, backpackers, sightseers, amateur archaeologists, etc. Desert activities last year resulted in 140 deaths and 2,000 serious injuries mostly occurring in unmanaged areas. In unregulated situations, the desert visitor is susceptible to many hazards such as abandoned mine shafts, discarded explosives, extreme temperatures, and hazards related to congested use.

Irreplaceable cultural values are being lost at an ever increasing rate due to unmanaged use. The desert contains some 1,000 known petroglyphs. The Mojave Desert section alone includes more pre-historic art than other area in the world. Much of this art is being removed, sometimes with high speed power tools, at a rate that will destroy 80% of the petroglyphs within the next 15 years.

In addition to recreation, the desert provides many other resources and land uses. Major facilities such as power line corridors are being constructed. Each year \$160 million worth of minerals are produced. Big and small game are present, including endangered species such as the Desert Big Horn Sheep. Watershed and range values are significant.

This increase will concentrate on visitor management with associated efforts in planning and resource management. Primary activities include:

- Providing visitor management on 12 million acres including the 19 areas designated as "Recreation Lands". Activities will include increasing patrol activities by enlarging the Ranger staff from 7 to 23: manning the Barstow Way Station to provide interpretive information; visitor management and control; and safety management.
- Protection of archeological values and unique natural areas against inadvertent and vandal related destruction through identification protection and stabilization of significant sites. In addition, contract studies will be implemented with state or private institutions to evaluate important areas.
- Continuing critical off-road vehicle management under the recently initiated "Interim Critical Recreation Vehicle Management Plan". Developing activity plans as required and supervising of the 71 sites designated as open, limited or closed to ORV use and patrolling the 10 intensive use areas located within 100 miles of Los Angeles.
- Continued associated planning for the resolution of conflicts between recreation use, mineral development, rights-of-way, fragile resources and other land developments.
- Adjudication of applications made under the public land laws to resolve conflicts of use on desert lands.

Improved management of the Desert will help provide for the safety and enjoyment of the millions of current users as well as help preserve this unique area for the enjoyment of future generations.



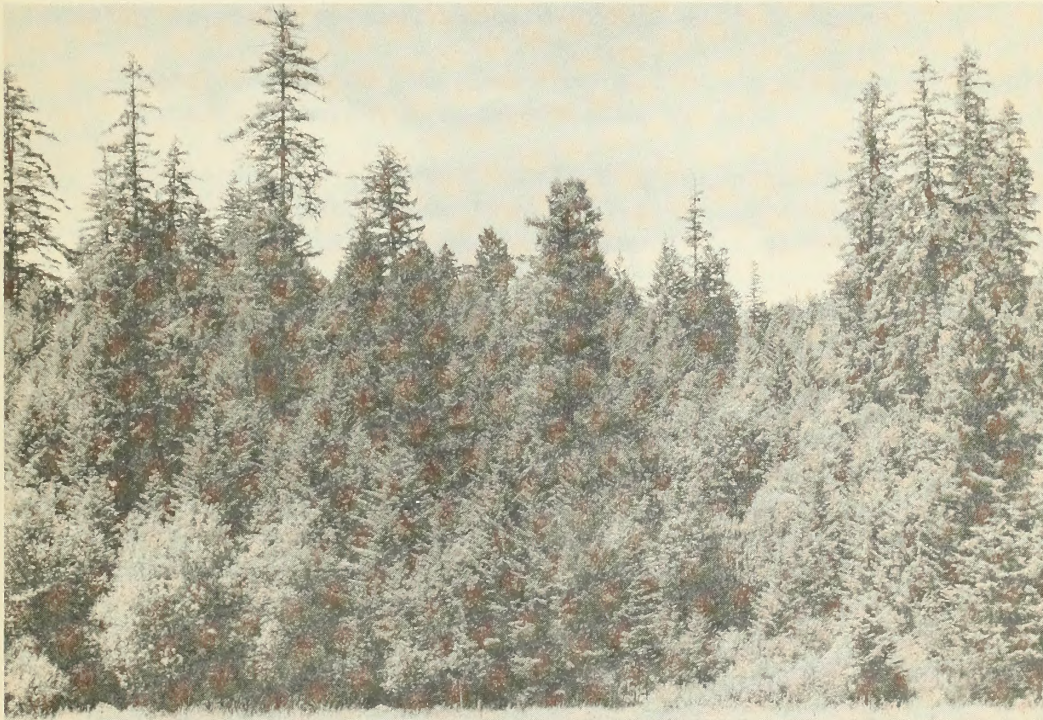
A TYPICAL HOLIDAY WEEKEND IN CALIFORNIA DESERT

These recreation program increases will significantly increase the Bureau's overall capability to manage rapidly expanding recreational use of the National Resource Lands while protecting the lands and their often unique resources for the use and enjoyment of future generations.

(3) Forestry Program (+ \$1,425,000) (+ 43 Positions)

The FY 1975 increase of \$1,425,000 and 43 permanent positions will provide for marketing an additional 100 million board feet of timber and for a long-term improvement of the level and quality of forest management on National Resource Lands outside Western Oregon. These increased funds are made available by a corresponding decrease in O&C forest management normally funded in this activity. The resulting decrease in the management of western Oregon forests financed by this appropriation will be offset by an increase in the Forest Development, Protection, and Management activity of the O&C Grant Lands appropriation which is made possible by increasing timber receipts from western Oregon in fiscal years 1974 and 1975.

The United States has not been self-sufficient in wood for 50 years and dependence on foreign timber is growing. National timber shortages experienced in recent years are predicted to intensify by 1980.



*TIMBER PRODUCTION FROM FORESTED
NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS SUCH AS THIS CAN BE INCREASED*

The Housing Act of 1968 established a 10 year goal of 26 million new and rehabilitated housing units, an average of 2.6 million units per year. Housing construction has accelerated from a pre-1971 average of

1.5 million starts to 2.3 million in 1972. Though housing starts dropped to 1.6 million in 1973, demand for wood products will continue to increase through year 2,000.

Federal forest lands contain 58 percent of the total standing inventory of softwood saw timber. Forest resources on the National Resource Lands excluding western Oregon and Alaska, include 2 million acres of commercial forests and approximately 23 million acres of woodlands.

There is a capacity for additional timber production on Natural Resource Lands by increasing the level of forest management and development. As a basis for an intensive management program, a seven state area is now being reinventoried; forest resources, multiple use and environmental factors studied; and new forest management plans developed for public review. This reinventory of public domain forest lands which was initiated in FY 1972 and is scheduled for completion by FY 1976, will provide the basis for a new annual timber sale offering.

Specific accomplishments with the requested adjustment on behalf of forestry programs outside western Oregon will include:

- Acceleration of the inventory, and study program to develop an intensive forest management plan by 1976.
- Marketing of an additional 100 million board feet of timber in FY 1975. This production will increase Federal receipts by approximately 5 million dollars as the timber is harvested.
- Increasing reforestation and stand improvement activities to improve the quantity and quality of future timber production.

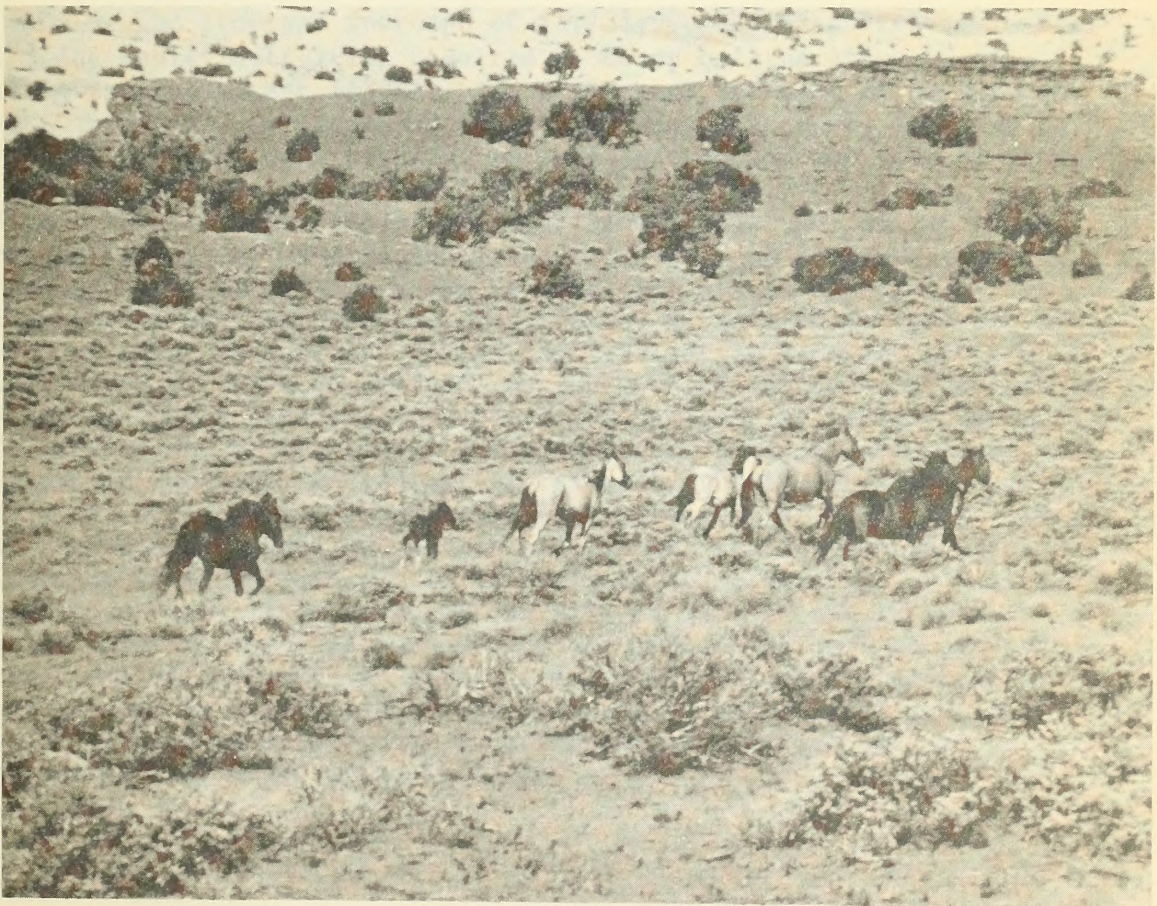
These actions are designed to increase the productivity of forest lands on a long term basis as well as the quality of timber produced. In addition, National Resource Lands will provide an additional supply of timber in FY 1975. Of particular importance is the accelerated development of forest resources while protecting and enhancing other key environmental components such as clean air, water production, wildlife, and recreation opportunities.

(4) <u>Wild Horses and Burro Program</u>	<u>+\$300,000</u>	<u>+6 Positions</u>
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The proposed increase of \$300,000 and 6 positions for FY 1975 will accelerate the program begun in FY 1974 to continue implementation of the Wild Horse and Burro Act (P.L. 92-195), which calls for the protection, control, and management of wild horses and burros. Public interest remains high in preserving these wild and free roaming animals as part of our national heritage.

Early implementation of herd management area plans is critical to maintaining healthy wild horse and burro populations that are consistent with the environment that sustains them. Current estimates of population indicate that approximately 40,000 to 50,000 head of wild horses and burros roam the Natural Resource Lands versus the original estimate of 27,000.

The major immediate workload that must be accomplished prior to final inventory and planning is the settlement of 1600 private claims now on file for approximately 17,000 animals. Processing of claims under the terms of the Act involves adjudication, public meetings, advertising, joint cooperation with state agencies and supervising of gathering and removal of successfully claimed animals. The act also requires BLM to remove wild horses and burros from private lands upon request. Experience to date indicates a large anticipated workload in gathering and removing animals from private lands and supervising the collections of claimed horses and burros from National Resource Lands. Humane capturing in the wide open plain areas requires detailed planning, construction of facilities, and manpower.



WILD HORSES ON BLM LAND

The program increase will facilitate the settlement of claims with priority to be given to critical overstocked areas. Intense inventories will be completed first in areas where claimed animals have been removed. Planning efforts are two fold. First a total land use plan must be developed in herd areas to determine conditions of use that are necessary to balance wild horses and burros with other multiple uses and secondly, detailed herd management plans will be compiled for specific wild horse and burro areas. Other important activities requiring additional effort are surveillance and protection (including law enforcement), and a public information and education program.

The protection of wild horses and burros requires an intensified application of resource management principles and practices in order to protect and preserve these animals and to maintain their habitat. Immediate additional emphasis to the wild horse and burro program is critical to long term management objectives.

(5) Alaska Native Claims +\$1,735,000 + 45 Positions

The proposed increase of \$1,735,000 and 45 positions is for land and realty activities required to carry out the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). An additional increase of \$3,265,000 and 20 positions is requested under the cadastral survey activity to accomplish survey work required to segregate ANCSA land dispositions.

ANCSA sets short time frames for disposing of over 40 million acres of land for village and regional selections to the Alaska Natives. A potential of 98 million acres of remaining state selections under the Alaska Statehood Act has yet to be satisfied. The requirements of ANCSA in addition to the State Selection Program result in a massive realty service workload in Alaska which cannot be postponed or deferred. The act directs the Secretary to promptly issue patents to all persons who have a lawful entry on public lands; in compliance with the public land laws including selections by the state. Major workloads yet to be accomplished include the transfer of lands for village and regional corporations, native allotments, state selections and clearance of encumbrances. It is estimated that the bulk of Native selections via village corporations will be made in the 12-month period prior to the deadline of December 1974. Regional corporation selections will be made in 1975. A multitude of associated realty actions such as native allotments, homesteads and mineral conflicts must be processed prior to or concurrently with Native selections to achieve orderly disposition of lands.

Time frames for major actions under ANCSA are listed below:

<u>Action</u>	<u>Time Frame</u>
- Withdrawals to implement ANCSA	Completed by deadline of September 1972
- Recommendations by Secretary to Congress on National Interest Areas	Completed by deadline of December 1973
- Village eligibility established	By June 1974
- Determine village entitlement (Acreage according to population etc.)	Immediately after 6/17/74
- Allocation of Land by village and region (Final determination of acreage allowed)	Immediately after 6/17/74
- Additional deficiency withdrawals (unforeseen eligibility areas etc.)	Pending village eligibility determination
- Selections completed by Village Corporations (22 million Ac.)	By December 17, 1974
- Conveyance to village Corporations (22 million acres)	Immediately after application by interim conveyance
- Identification of public easements	Prior to issuance of Interim Conveyances for village selections
- Selection by Regional Corporation (16 million acres)	From December 1974 to December 1975
- Conveyance to Regional Corporations (16 million acres)	Immediately after application (by interim conveyances) December 1975
- Miscellaneous grants and Native Group Selections (2 mil. acres)	By December 1975
- Conveyance of Miscellaneous and Group Selection	Immediately after Application (by interim conveyance)

<u>Action</u>	<u>Time Frame</u>
- Native Allotments and other settlement type cases	Simultaneously with Village Regional, Miscellaneous grants and Native Selections.
- State Selections 52.3 million acres in application	Processing as capability will allow.
- 45.4 million acres to be selected	Prior to 1984 with any time frame extensions allowed under ANCSA.
- Public Interest Area Classifications by BLM (45 million acres)	No Deadline

The budgeted increase combined with current capability will provide for accomplishment within prescribed time frames of the following principle actions:

- Supplying status information and resource data to the Natives to assist in village and regional selections.
- Supplying information, data and support to other agencies charged with making studies or recommendations under ANCSA.
- Processing of an estimated 800 village selection applications involving some 22 million acres.
- Processing approximately 160 regional selection applications and 400 cases of miscellaneous grants.
- Concurrently processing 5,600 Native allotment applications.
- Determining disposition of approximately 5,000 to 6,000 additional land or mineral encumbrances on land within Native claim selection areas.
- Processing 1,489 applications on files for state selections covering 52.3 million acres.

Table 1

Table 2

Estimated number of persons
employed in the various
industries in 1950

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An additional lands and realty workload in Alaska includes 12,300 existing oil and gas applications and a large number of applications for special Land Use Permits for pipelines, withdrawals, reservations, airports, communication sites, townsites, and rights-of-way.

Installation of an automatic data processing (ADP) system has been initiated to store, sort, retrieve and display land status information for the purpose of maintaining current land status, accurate acreage controls and land case file monitoring.



A FUTURE BENEFICIARY OF THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT

Specific components of the ADP program are automating acreage control for 40 million acres of village and regional selections, 80 million acres of National Interest Areas, 104.5 million acres for state selections and general land status including all of Alaska (375 million acres). The system also includes docket control for over 23,000 lands and minerals cases and automating available resource information. Five additional positions are included in the total increase to implement these program features.

The total increase of 45 positions will allow BLM to systematically complete the mandatory actions required to keep pace with the time frames of the Act. Timely and knowledgeable decisions are critical to the long term land use situation of the vast Alaskan acreages involved under ANCSA.

An additional factor was the fact that the number of applications submitted in 1965 was 10,000, a 10% increase over the 9,000 applications submitted in 1964. This increase was due to a number of factors, including a more active recruitment program and a more active role for the public in the selection process.

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A further factor was the fact that the number of applications submitted in 1965 was 10,000, a 10% increase over the 9,000 applications submitted in 1964.

Specific comments of the AEC program are summarized in the following table. The number of applications submitted in 1965 was 10,000, a 10% increase over the 9,000 applications submitted in 1964. This increase was due to a number of factors, including a more active recruitment program and a more active role for the public in the selection process.

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- (6) Bureau of Employees' Compensation + \$13,000 0 Positions

The Bureau has been notified that its assessment from the Bureau of Employees' Compensation will be \$332,670 in 1974, an increase of \$13,000 over the FY 1973 assessment. An increase is requested to cover these added costs.

- (7) GSA Space Costs + \$4,710,000 0 Positions

Public Law 92-313, Public Buildings Amendments of 1972, requires that effective July 1, 1974, agencies be charged for space and related services provided by the General Services Administration (GSA) at approximate commercial equivalent rates. The estimated requirement for space and related services in GSA facilities based on rates supplied by GSA is \$4,710,000 in this activity.

- (8) Annualization of October 1973 Pay Raise \$1,054,000 0 Pos.

This proposed increase is required to annualize the October, 1973 pay raise for civilian classified employees in this activity.

(4) Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior

The Bureau has been authorized that its management shall be under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, who shall be authorized to make such appointments and removals as may be necessary for the proper management of the Bureau.

(5) Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior

The Bureau has been authorized that its management shall be under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, who shall be authorized to make such appointments and removals as may be necessary for the proper management of the Bureau.

(6) Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior

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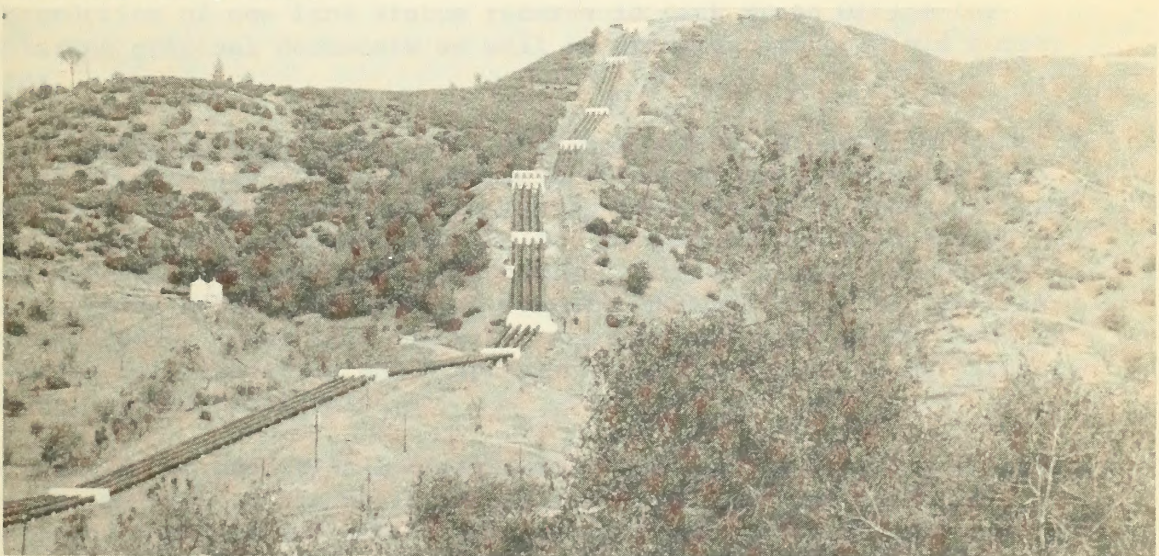
Program of Continuing Work

The Resource Management, Conservation and Protection activity provides for the multiple use management of the National Resource Lands including management of energy and mineral, timber, soil and water, livestock forage, fish and wildlife and recreation resources. These direct resource programs are supported by technical functions such as cadastral survey, fire protection, facility and road construction and maintenance, that are funded by other activities and appropriations.

Accelerated public use and demand for resources have intensified management requirements and are adding to continuing workloads in traditional Bureau programs. This workload is administered by natural resource managers who are assisted by technical specialists (wildlife biologists, mining engineers, realty specialists, etc.) and support personnel who plan, develop and implement action programs derived from coordinated multi-resource plans.

The specific programs of continuing work are discussed below:

Lands & Records Management: This program provides for: maintaining public land records in the land offices; providing public land status and information on public land laws and regulations; processing lands and minerals applications for other Federal agencies, state and local governments, and private individuals and accomplishing Bureau-motion realty transactions such as exchanges. Activities include field examination, adjudication, and issuance of various types of leases, and permits.



PROVIDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY IS AN
IMPORTANT ASPECT OF BUREAU REALTY ACTIVITIES

CHAPTER 10: CONCLUSION

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between the use of the Internet and the use of the library. The study was conducted in a public library in a large city. The study was conducted over a period of six months. The study was conducted by a team of researchers. The study was conducted in a public library in a large city. The study was conducted over a period of six months. The study was conducted by a team of researchers.

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An increasingly important aspect of the lands program is processing right-of-way applications for utility features, new and expanding power generating facilities to meet rapidly escalating power demands in the West often require construction of transmission lines across many miles of National Resource Lands. Processing these right-of-way applications in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act and sound land use planning to minimize environmental impacts is becoming an enormous task. Efforts are being expanded to identify common utility corridors but lack of information on compatibility of various types of transmission systems and other factors make planning difficult. Workload on pipeline rights-of-way is also increasing.

A large portion of the Bureau's realty activities are concentrated in Alaska. The Alaska Statehood Act and other Acts provided for selection of over 104 million acres by the State of Alaska. The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971 provided the Native Villages and regional corporations with 40 million acres of selection rights. Additionally, ANCSA provided for other Federal agencies to withdraw up to 80 million acres for areas of National interest.

During Fiscal Year 1974 an estimated 16,000 lands cases will be closed. Fiscal Year 1975 efforts are planned to process 16,500 cases; the accelerated activity is primarily attributed to the ANCSA. At this time, there are over 98 million acres of unsatisfied State Selection Grants in Alaska and over 473,000 acres remaining to be selected by other western States.

Land records improvement work will continue in FY 1975. This includes construction of new land status records in each State Office for replacing original documents as well as preservation of field survey notes.

Minerals Management: The Bureau's mineral program is oriented toward orderly and timely development of non-renewable mineral resources on the National Resource Lands, other lands in Federal ownership and the Outer Continental Shelf. To meet accelerated energy requirements necessitated by the current fuel shortage, the Bureau has expanded efforts to increase domestic production. This program, accompanied by sound land use plans and environmental protection, involves the allocation and disposal of mineral resources by patents, leases, and material sales.

In addition to traditional exploration, mining, and drilling operations for oil and gas on the public lands and Outer Continental Shelf, increased emphasis and activity has been given to the orderly development of oil shale, coal, and geothermal steam.

During FY 1974, three additional OCS offices were established to conduct analyses, and prepare for possible off-shore leases and sales in the Alaska Gulf, the Pacific coast and in the Atlantic. These new OCS offices complement the New Orleans OCS office which is responsible for oil and gas leasing and development in the Gulf of Mexico.

Six prototype oil shale lease sales are scheduled in FY 1974 (two each in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming) to encourage and stimulate the expeditions development of this energy source by private enterprise. The first lease sale was held January 8, 1974, and attracted seven bidders with a high bid of over \$210 million dollars.

Current expanded efforts in coal and geothermal steam provide for the development of energy sources consistent with environmental protection requirements. Since 85% of the Nation's low sulfur coal is on Federal Land and represents one of the most abundant energy resources, the Bureau must manage a coal leasing program to provide for orderly and timely development. Early in FY 1975 it is anticipated that a coal leasing schedule will be issued to guide an effective Bureau-motion leasing program. The Bureau is also participating with other agencies in the Northern Great Plains Resource Program to guide sound decisions considering economic and environmental factors regarding coal and other aspects of energy development in the Northern Great Plains area.

The geothermal steam program is based on continued emphasis of the adjudication of "Grandfather" right applications, preparing environmental analyses, making technical examinations on areas under application, and developing environmental impact statements for sales in Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and California in the near future.

The following table shows the number of mineral leases currently in effect on public land, and the acreage and production by type of lease:

<u>Type of Lease</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Est. Production</u>	<u>1/</u>
Onshore Oil & Gas	93,258	62,961,700	180 million BBL's 1 trillion cu ft	<u>2/</u>
Offshore Oil & Gas	1,191	5,188,000	420 million BBL's 3.0 trillion cu ft	
Coal	531	780,000 <u>3/</u>	12 million tons	

1/ 1973 estimates

2/ Includes Federal & Indian Lands

3/ The 780,000 acres contains an estimated 15.1 billion tons based on 80% recovery by surface mining and 5.5 million tons based on 50% recovery by underground mining.

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Alaska Pipeline Inspection

Legislation has been passed clearing the way for issuance of the construction permit for this 800 mile pipeline. The Secretary of Interior signed the permit on January 23, 1974. The State of Alaska anticipates issuing its permit about March 1 after which construction can be expected to begin immediately.

The Bureau has maintained a staff since 1969 when the permit application was received in order to carry out pre-construction requirements involving environmental and resource studies, the review of transportation routes, facility sites, gravel and timber needs, rights-of-ways, and monitoring all applicant activities.

In anticipation of imminent issuance of a permit, supplemental funding was provided for additional Federal personnel and costs for a 3rd party inspection contractor in FY 1974. The inspection contractor will review the permittee's designs and assure conformance to the technical and environmental stipulations.

Duties of the 3rd party contractor will include spot inspections of construction, review of plans and procedures for start-up, surveillance of start-up and review of contingency planning.

The Bureau workload involves activities incident to issuance of the right-of-way and associated permits; assisting the authorized officer in enforcing construction and operation guidelines and stipulations; spot checking the supervision of actual construction; coordinating activities of all participating Federal agencies; evaluating overall environmental effects of the pipeline and attendant facilities; and conducting environmental and resource impact studies as necessary.

The successful pipeline right-of-way applicant must reimburse the General Fund of the Treasury for those costs attributable to inspection and surveillance activities directly related to the pipeline.

Range Management

This program involves the application of intensive management to rangelands which comprise a substantial portion of the National Resource Lands. Activities of the program include domestic live-stock grazing, wild horse and burro management, and rangeland weed, pest, and disease control.

Public Health Department

Reference is made to the report of the Public Health Department dated 1912, which was submitted to the Board of Health. The report states that the results of the investigation conducted by the Public Health Department in 1912, show that the water supply is pure and wholesome and that the sewage disposal system is efficient.

The Board has maintained a good record since the first year of its organization. It has been successful in securing the necessary funds for the various departments and in securing the necessary personnel for the same. It has also been successful in securing the necessary equipment and supplies for the various departments.

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Public Health Department

This report covers the activities of the Public Health Department during the year 1913. It shows that the Department has been successful in securing the necessary funds for the various departments and in securing the necessary personnel for the same. It has also been successful in securing the necessary equipment and supplies for the various departments.

A special program has been underway since 1965 to improve public range lands through the development of intensive grazing management plans (Allotment Management Plans) with individual ranchers. Planning and implementing AMP's is a cooperative effort between the Bureau and the rancher.

Major objectives of the AMP effort are to increase vegetative cover, increase meat and fiber production, improve soil stability and water quality, increase the production of desirable forage plants and enhance aesthetic and wildlife values on rangelands. This is accomplished through the control of livestock in such a way that their grazing habits are scientifically applied to improve rangeland conditions. The success of the AMP program is evidenced by the increasing rate that management objectives are being realized and the positive support of wildlife agencies, conservation groups and ranchers. There is a current backlog of 214 AMP's that have been designed but are unimplemented.

The major recurring workload in the range management program which includes maintaining use records, receiving, processing and issuing 22,000 grazing authorizations annually for approximately 12 million animal unit months, and supervising and maintaining existing AMP's limits the effort which can be devoted to developing and implementing new AMP's. Approximately 115 AMP's will be completed in FY 1974 but as few as 20 can be implemented. The table on the following page portrays the situation as of June 30, 1973:



ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLANS PRODUCE RESULTS

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Allotment Management Plan Status
(As of June 30, 1973)

<u>Implemented</u> <u>Plans</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Completed-Not</u> <u>Plans</u>	<u>Implemented</u> <u>Acres</u>	<u>Total Requirement</u> <u>Plans</u>	<u>Acres</u>
1,015	25,300,000	214	6,000,000	8,300	133,000,000

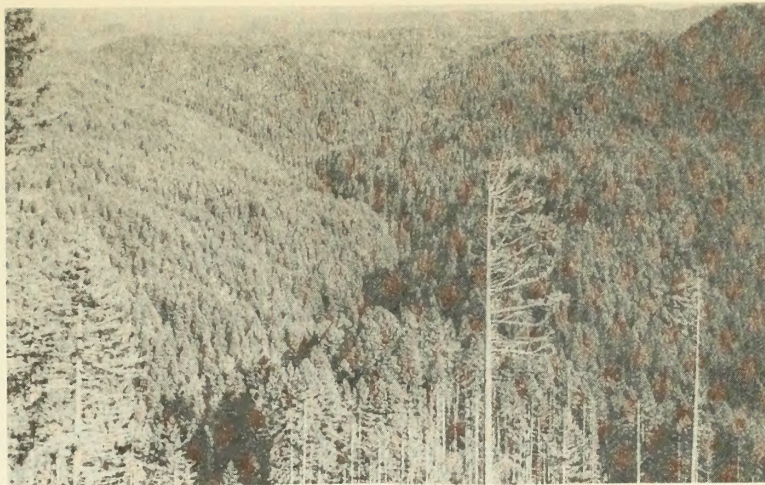
Additional continuing work involves the implementation of P.L. 92-195 which provides for protection, management and control of wild free-roaming horses and burros on National Resource Lands. Current efforts are underway to complete the claiming of private animals presently on rangelands without authorization. Some 1,600 private ownership claims have been filed on 17,000 horses and burros. These claims, many of which will be difficult and time-consuming, must be processed before a comprehensive horse and burro inventory can be completed. Upon completion, the inventory will provide the basis for an effective management program.

The continuing program of weeds, pests and diseases is one of inventory, evaluation and protection in cooperation with other local, State, and Federal agencies to alleviate livestock and wildlife damages and losses.

Forestry

This program includes a portion of the financing for forest management in western Oregon and for all the forest management and development of forest resources outside of western Oregon. The goal of the Bureau's forestry program is to provide for the multiple use and sustained yield of forest resources while protecting and enhancing aesthetic values. Environmental aspects of timber production are receiving greater consideration because of the rising and often critical values such as clean air, water production, wildlife habitat, recreational opportunities, aesthetic and other public uses.

The Bureau's forest programs are designed to support the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 and are carried out in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

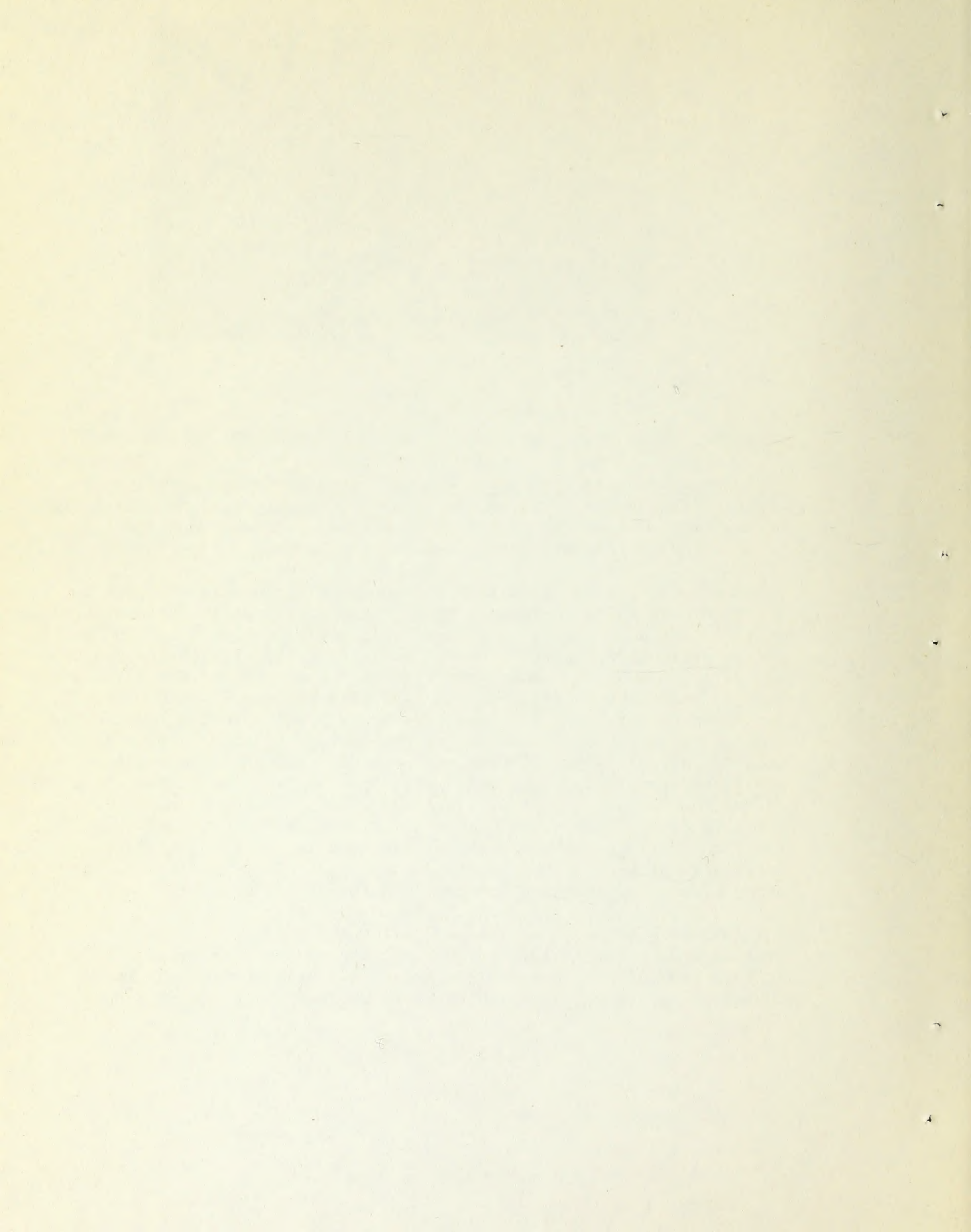


SUSTAINED YIELD OF FOREST PRODUCTS IS COMPATIBLE WITH PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Forest Management-Western Oregon: Funding in the activity together with funding from the O&C Grant Land appropriation enables the Bureau to undertake the most intensive Federal forest management program in the Nation in western Oregon.

Funding for this program within this appropriation will decrease by \$1,425,000 in 1975, to finance an accelerated effort in forests outside western Oregon, but will be offset by an equivalent increase in the forest development, protection and management activity of the Oregon and California Grant Lands appropriation. Some 2.4 million acres are managed under the guidelines of a plan that was implemented by the Secretary on July 1, 1971. The plan is responsive to the need for restoring, maintaining and enhancing the quality of the environment as well as increasing yields from timber lands through intensive forest management practices. These intensive practices increase the amount of volume the forests are able to produce, thus, helping to meet the Nation's demand for timber products. With respect to the environment, the plan provides for recreational sites, wild and scenic rivers, streamside protection, protection of critical watersheds and damage-prone sites, and provides for improved forage for wildlife and livestock.

The following table shows volumes, sales prices and receipts in Western Oregon for FY 1971 through FY 1973 and current estimates for FY 1974 and 1975. These include Oregon and California Grant Lands, Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands, and western Oregon Public Domain timber volumes:



<u>BLM Sales</u>			<u>Receipts</u>	
<u>FY</u>	<u>Million Board Feet</u>	<u>Sales Price</u> <u>a/</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>Forest Service</u>
1971	1,235	\$ 51,913,000	\$ 60,350,000	\$ 8,274,000
1972	1,179	65,559,000	72,357,000	8,844,000
1973	1,225	129,469,000	91,044,000	11,084,000
1974*	1,172	87,900,000	108,270,000	15,000,000
1975*	1,172	94,260,000	108,250,000	15,000,000

* Estimates

a/ Receipts vary because payments are made on cutting schedules, not at the time timber is purchased.

The following tabulation shows the source of timber sales receipts by type of lands:

<u>FY</u>	<u>O&C Land</u> <u>a/</u>	<u>Coos Bay Wagon Road Land</u>	<u>Western Oregon Public Domain</u>	<u>Total</u>
1971	\$ 63,734,000	\$2,616,000	\$2,274,000	\$ 68,624,000
1972	75,334,000	2,134,000	3,679,000	81,147,000
1973	94,382,000	3,845,000	3,901,000	102,128,000
1974*	115,000,000	3,920,000	4,350,000	123,270,000
1975*	115,000,000	3,865,000	4,385,000	123,250,000

* Estimates

a/ Includes Forest Service receipts.

Forest Management National Resource Lands outside Western Oregon:
The forested National Resource Lands, outside western Oregon lands, include approximately 2 million acres of woodlands. Management of these lands has been largely custodial. There is a capacity for increased production, but only through more intensive management.

As a basis for an intensive management program scheduled to commence in FY 1976, a seven state reinventory is underway. Forest resource,

multiple use and environmental factors are studied, and new forest management plans developed for public review.

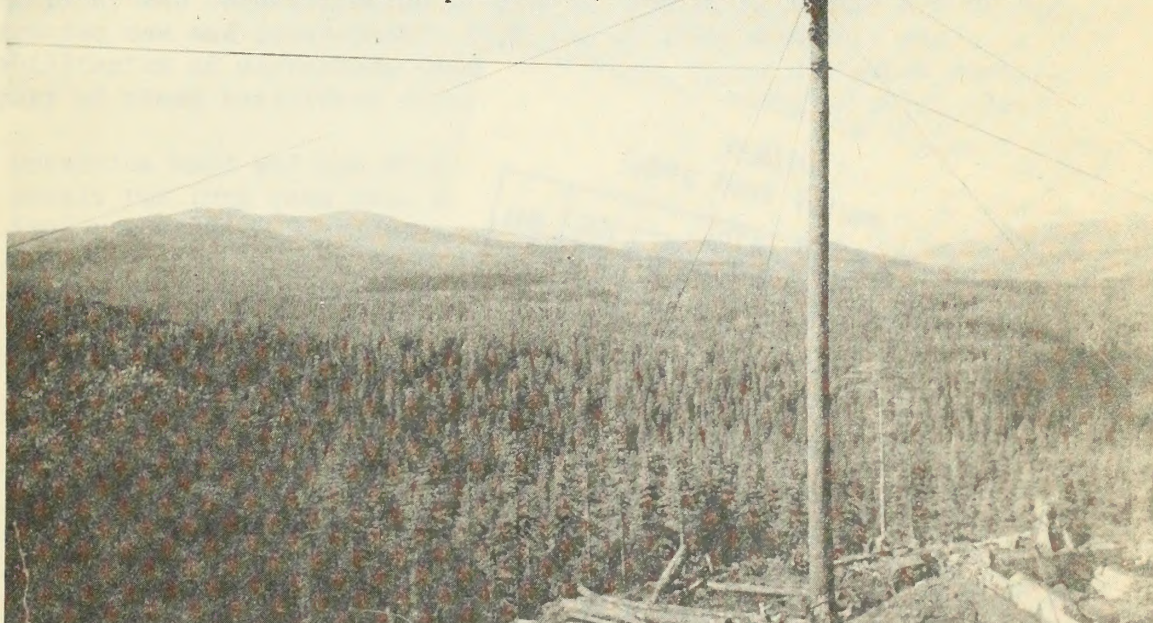
As a means of helping increase the Nation's domestic wood supply, sales totaling 150 million board feet will be offered in FY 1975. This represents an increase of 100 million board feet over the FY 1974 level. The increased production can be harvested without jeopardizing future sustained yield. Completion of the new inventory which is patterned after that applied to western Oregon will help determine an annual allowable cut for the public domain forest lands in FY 1976 and beyond.

Actual FY 1971 through FY 1973 and estimated FY 1974 and FY 1975 volumes, sales prices, and receipts for timber sold from National Resource Lands exclusive of western Oregon are as follows:

<u>FY</u>	<u>Thousand Board Feet</u>	<u>Sales Price</u>	<u>Receipts</u>
1971	72,000	\$1,812,000	\$2,500,000
1972	66,000	2,280,000	2,372,000
1973	28,200	1,907,000	2,515,000
1974*	50,000	2,500,000	2,530,000
1975*	150,000	7,500,000 **	2,950,000

* Volume to be offered and estimated prices and receipts.

** Reflects increase sales price of \$1 million for base 50 MMBF.



HIGH-LEAD LOGGING IN WESTERN OREGON

Forest Development - National Resource Lands, Outside western Oregon:
The immediate objective of this program is to restore producing capacity to forest lands where it has been reduced due to logging, insects, stagnation due to overstocking or other causes. Early establishment of cover protects watersheds, restores timber production and enhances physical appearance. This effort also suppresses growth of undesirable species of no economic value and reduces fire hazard. The FY 1975 program level will include 2,800 acres of reforestation, 40 acres of site improvement and about 1,600 acres of stand improvement.

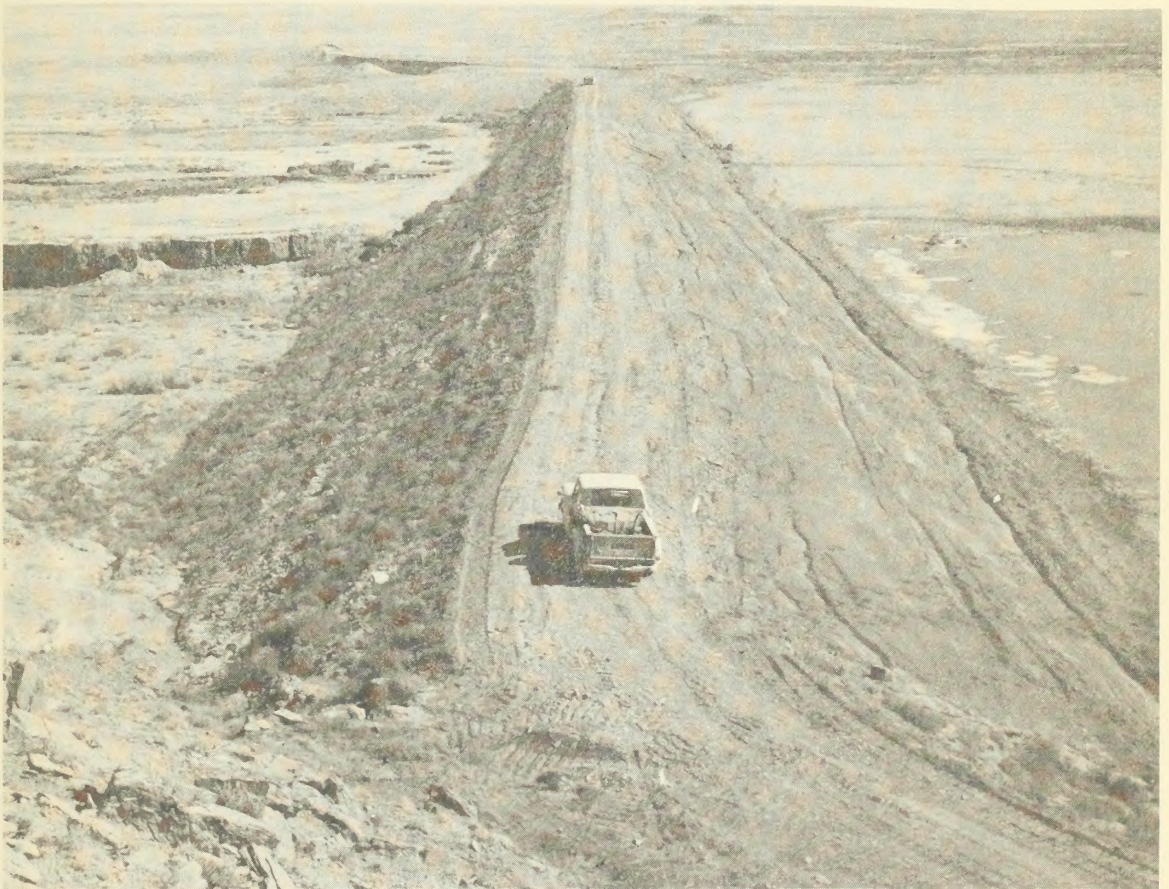
Soil and Watershed Conservation: The Soil and Watershed program has three primary objectives: (1) to determine condition and potential of watersheds by using trained personnel and systematic evaluation methods; (2) to protect and improve productivity of watersheds on the National Resource Lands; and (3) to establish and maintain acceptable standards of watershed management to control soil erosion and water yield. This program provides technical data and capital investments in support of other resource management programs conducted on the National Resource Lands, and soil and watershed information for the Bureau's planning system.

Effective land management and treatment practices are dependent upon knowledge of soil stability, water quality and quantity, and environmental considerations in determining the proper location and design of roads, location of rights-of-way, provisions for exploration, extraction, and rehabilitation of mineral deposits, timber harvesting, recreation use and development, fish and wildlife habitat, and rehabilitation of watersheds damaged by fire, flood and other events. Support of these activities requires a watershed program which can:

- (1) Determine need and use of a sufficient supply of usable water to permit the long term use, management and development of public land resources.
- (2) Design and apply management practices to improve water quality, quantity and timing of yield to provide a controlled yield and quality for the user, and avoid pollution of water flowing through or from National Resource Lands.
- (3) Provide technical data on soil and water resources to insure the selection of proper rehabilitation measures on potential energy mineral resource lands destined for development.
- (4) Rehabilitate damaged watersheds to restore stability, productivity and proper hydrologic function.

In areas denuded of vegetation, artificial revegetation and other soil conserving practices are required to accomplish desired results. Control of gully, streambank, and streambed erosion often requires special stabilization structures, riprap, sloping and vegetating eroded banks.

The control of soil erosion and water productivity will continue with various practices such as water retention and detention dams, contour furrowing, vegetative manipulation, and weed and pest control practices that affect water quality and quantity.



DETENTION STRUCTURE TO PREVENT EROSION AND DOWNSTREAM SILTATION

Watershed conservation program accomplishments, needs and present erosion conditions are reflected in the Tables on the following pages:

CONSERVATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND NEEDS OF LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION
of the
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Units	Inventory of Total Needs <u>1/</u>	Accomplish- ments <u>2/</u> 1937-1973	Planned 1974	Planned 1975	Remaining Work
Water Control Structures...	Cu. Yds.	242,602,300	30,044,632	65,000	60,000 212,436,668
Other Conserv. Practices <u>3/</u>	Acres	19,125,900	3,086,369	11,000	200 16,028,331
Undesirable Plant Control..	Acres	121,900	79,680	5,000	2,900 34,320
Revegetation.....	Acres	14,798,000	3,686,388	4,000	2,500 11,105,112
Water Developments.....	Number	85,200	47,647	1,200	1,200 35,153

1/ Inventory of total needs was completed by the Bureau during 1964 and reflected the total needs of the public lands as then identified. The inventory amounts include those listed under "Accomplishments".

2/ Includes all sources; Soil & Watershed, Range Improvements, Fire Rehabilitation, P.L. 566, and Private.

3/ Includes contour trenches, pitting, furrowing, waterspreading, streambank protection, gully control, dune control, and deep tillage.

PRESENT EROSION CONDITION - ACRES AS OF 12/26/73
WATERSHED INVENTORY ^{1/}

	TOTAL STATE	ACRES INVENTORIED	%	STABLE ACRES	%	SLIGHT ACRES	%	MODERATE ACRES	%	CRITICAL ACRES	%	SEVERE ACRES
ARIZONA	11,000,000	6,627,787 (60%)	4	263,663	46	3,078,522	40	2,619,596	9	600,732	1	65,274
CALIFORNIA	14,000,000	6,510,812 (46%)	15	992,104	44	2,879,167	36	2,329,787	5	302,153	1	7,601
COLORADO	7,000,000	4,851,473 (69%)	22	1,086,035	29	1,395,153	39	1,881,312	9	458,976	1	29,997
IDAHO	11,000,000	6,946,982 (63%)	21	1,459,115	50	3,448,974	24	1,663,024	5	367,290	1	8,579
MONTANA	7,000,000	5,741,664 (82%)	14	824,014	42	2,428,368	31	1,763,295	11	640,718	2	85,269
NEVADA	48,000,000	30,081,942 (63%)	8	2,332,877	50	15,069,677	36	10,898,470	6	1,704,342	1	76,576
NEW MEXICO	12,000,000	7,791,716 (65%)	6	455,879	30	2,313,633	41	3,195,481	21	1,667,705	2	159,018
OREGON	13,000,000	11,812,134 (91%)	17	2,023,515	52	6,112,609	29	3,375,767	2	280,628	1	19,615
UTAH	23,000,000	14,384,688 (63%)	6	783,974	41	5,946,584	36	5,096,763	17	2,464,284	1	93,083
WYOMING	16,000,000	10,169,455 (64%)	6	625,931	38	3,832,063	42	4,312,093	12	1,219,041	2	180,327
BUREAU	162,000,000	104,918,653 (65%)	10	10,847,107	44	46,504,750	35	37,135,588	10	9,705,869	1	725,339

1/ Definition of terms:

- stable - only natural geologic erosion occurring.
- slight - erosion not sufficient to significantly reduce vegetative productivity.
- moderate - erosion which significantly alters vegetative productivity.
- critical - erosion causing cessation of vegetative production.
- severe - erosion which prevents any vegetative establishment.

Fire Protection: Effective fire protection is dependent upon the early detection and timeliness of the initial attack. This requires adequate equipment and sufficient well-trained manpower to effect control of the fire and reduce damages.

In the past, fire protection activities for 400 million acres of public lands have suffered from inadequate equipment, lack of manpower and shortages of supplies. Fire suppression has also demanded personnel from other programs thus inhibiting planned accomplishments. To correct these deficiencies, the Bureau has completed, and is implementing, initial Normal Year Fire Plans within the limits of available resources.

Fire protection and preparedness programs at the Boise Interagency Fire Center and at other locations throughout the West and in Alaska are financed by this activity. The Fire Center is a specialized joint training and operational unit of the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, and the U.S. Weather Service. The Fire Center arranges backup suppression support consisting of fireline manpower, fire control overhead, and equipment for the Bureau, other Interior Bureaus, the U.S. Forest Service, and certain State Governments on a reimbursable basis.

The Bureau is developing an active program to provide professionally trained personnel, an improved communications system and radio network, better fire control training, and modernized fire equipment. Operation of the Bureau's communications network is primarily financed by this program; however, other programs share in these costs in proportion to the benefits received.

Recreation Management: The Bureau's recreation program is based on planning for and managing the use of the recreation resource values of the National Resource Lands. Ever increasing numbers of visitors are using the National Resource Lands for a variety of recreation pursuits. Visitor use has increased from 9 million days in 1964 to 50 million days in 1973, and may reach 80 million days by 1980. Within a 40-mile radius of the 16 major population centers of the Western United States, the Bureau manages 6 million acres of land, much of which has high recreation potential. Within 3 hours drive, 66 million acres of public land are available to residents of major urban centers. Present energy shortages could create even more use near these heavily populated areas as driving to more distant outdoor recreational attractions becomes more restrained. A program to plan for and manage the orderly use of the recreation resource was initiated in FY 1974 and will continue in FY 1975. Significant recreation programs include providing opportunities in areas of national significance such as in the California-Nevada-Arizona desert, primitive areas, wild and scenic rivers, and protection and enhancement of

historical and cultural features. Also, under conditions of increasing use, added emphasis is given to visitor safety, and preservation and protection of impacted resources and environmental values.

More specifically, the recreation program includes inventory, investigation, development and management of National systems such as wild rivers, trails, and primitive areas. Field examination, data collection, access need determination, interpretive work and program direction for recreation planning are included.

Use supervision involving off-road vehicles and intensive use areas will continue to represent a significant workload. Recreation's input to the Bureau planning system and feasibility studies, impact studies, and preliminary site investigations are all important aspects of the continuing program of recreation management. Within the base level for this program in FY 1975 added emphasis will be given to management of off-road vehicles, the California Desert, National Rivers and Trails, and cultural sites to supplement the increases requested for these programs.

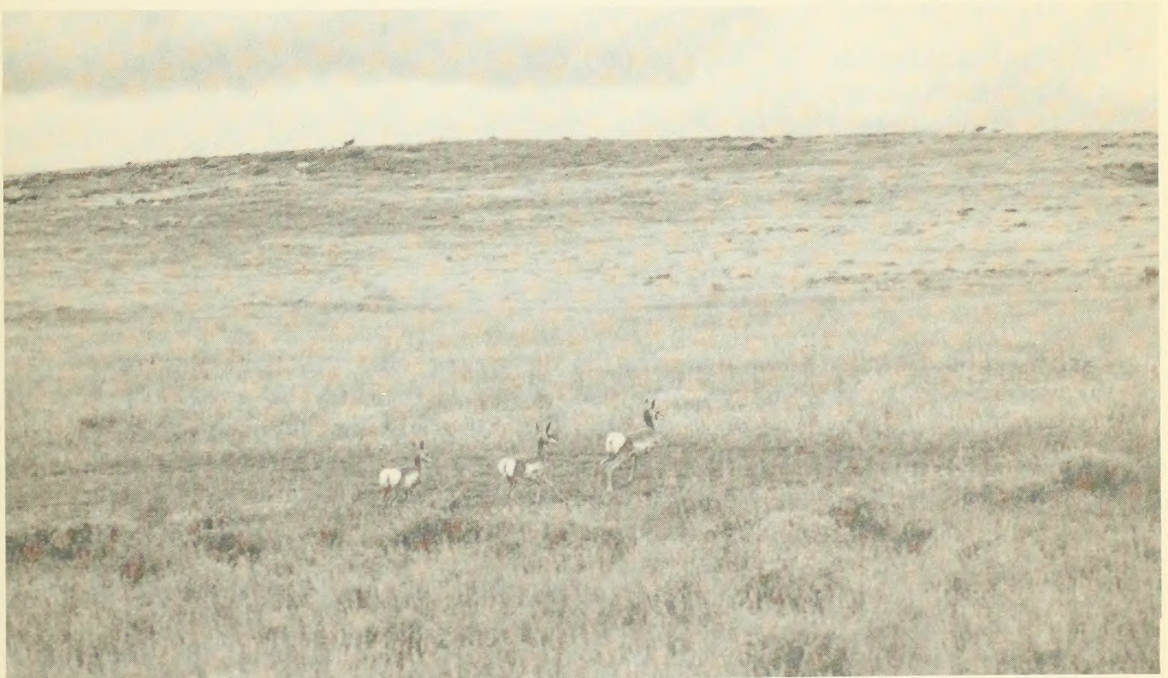


RECREATION ON NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS

Wildlife Habitat Management: The Wildlife program in FY 1975 will continue to emphasize inventory and analysis preparatory to development of management framework plans. Of equal importance and continued emphasis will be consideration of wildlife habitat in priority energy development areas. Energy mineral development plans contain input from wildlife biologists who specify mitigation stipulations when necessary, and contribute to prescribing appropriate rehabilitation measures.

Habitat management plans are being developed wherever the wildlife resource is a significant consideration, and especially in areas where the habitat is in need of corrective measures such as in the case of rare and endangered species and raptors. A total of 168 terrestrial habitat plans and 11 aquatic plans will have been completed by the end of FY 1974. Development work such as spring development, construction of water catchments, guzzlers and reservoirs, cattle guards and antelope passes is an important part of the habitat management program.

Other continuing work includes cooperation with other agencies in establishing animal damage control areas, and conducting inventories to identify the habitat, migration routes, nesting areas and special problem areas involving fish, waterfowl, large and small game, upland birds, raptors and other species important to ecological balance and health.



WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS BENEFIT PRONGHORN ANTELOPE

2. Cadastral Survey

Analysis by Activity

FY 1973 Amount Available	1974 Amount Available	1975 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1975 compared with 1974
\$7,881,280	\$8,624,000	\$12,580,000	+\$ 3,956,000

2. Cadastral Survey: FY 1974, \$8,624,000; FY 1975 \$12,580,000; an increase of \$3,956,000. This increase consists of the following:

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Position</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
(1)+\$3,265,000	+ 20	\$4,519,000	54	To increase survey capability for meeting the requirements of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.
(2) + 120,000	--	120,000	--	Annualization of October 1973 pay costs.
(3) <u>+ 571,000</u> +\$3,956,000	<u>--</u> + 20	571,000	--	To pay GSA space costs.

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

- (1) Twenty permanent man-years at an average cost of \$20,000 including Alaska differential \$400,000; twenty temporary man-years at a average cost of \$10,000, \$200,000; travel and per diem costs for the additional personel \$80,000; rent, communication, supplies, materials and equipment \$45,000; contracts for cadastral surveys \$2,540,000.
- (2) Salaries and benefits, \$120,000.
- (3) Rent, \$571,000.

Need for Increase:

(1) Alaska Native Claims, +\$3,265,000

+20 Positions

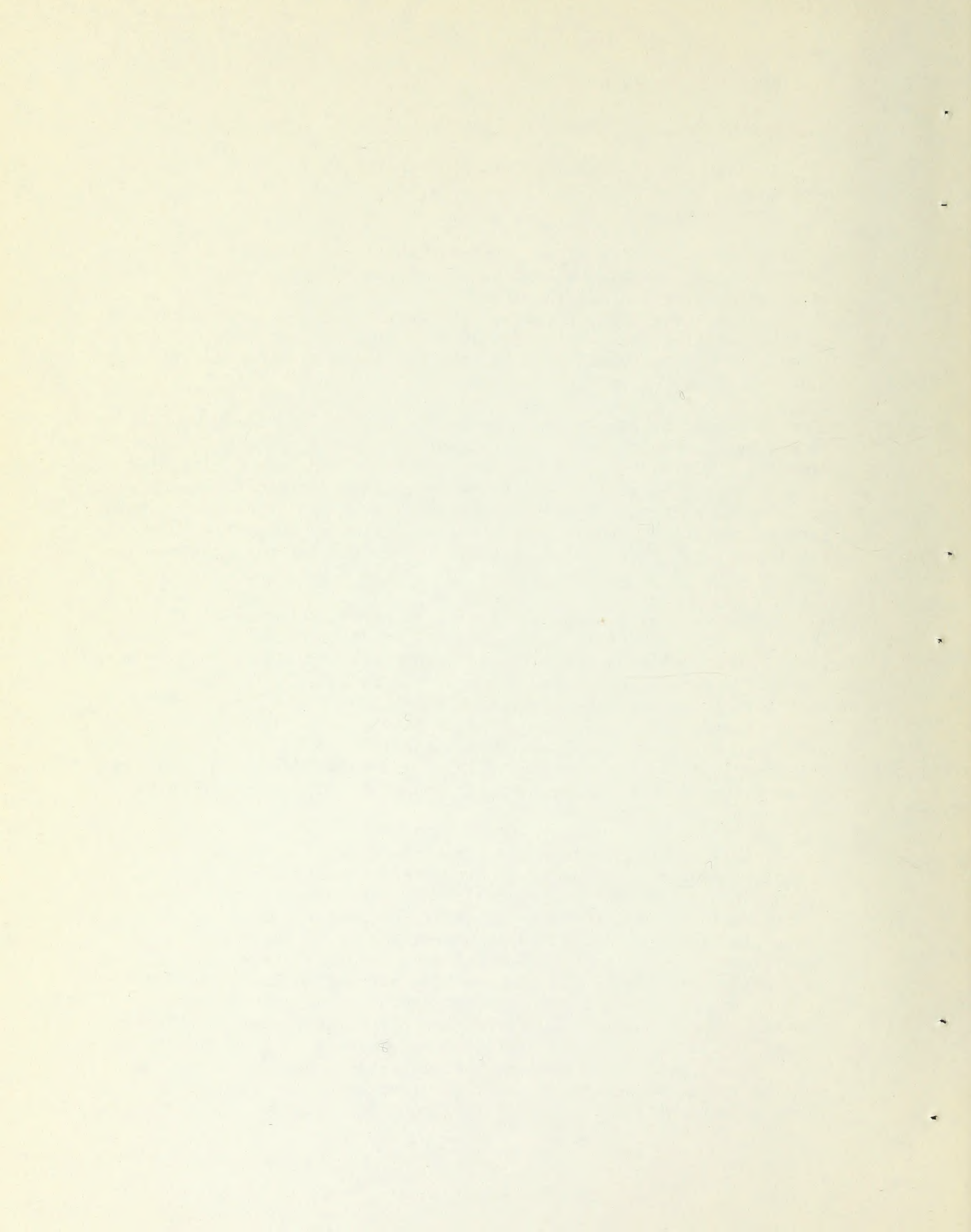
An increase of \$3,265,000 is proposed in FY 1975 for cadastral survey work required in the implementation of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA).

In Alaska, the land transfer requirements of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement and the Alaska Statehood Acts add up to a cadastral workload approaching 150 million acres - 40 million acres under ANCSA, 104 million acres under the Statehood Act, and the remainder under various existing laws. Although 10 million acres of state selected lands have been surveyed to date, the remaining workload is tremendous.

Most of the 62 million acres selected to date by the State has yet to be surveyed. Additional cadastral survey efforts are required to provide for the transfer of title under various land laws - including over 9,000 native allotments, townsites, trade and manufacturing sites and mineral patents. Expedient disposition as supported by cadastral survey location for these individual applications is critical to maintaining a total orderly land pattern in conjunction with the massive transfers to be made under ANCSA.

Native Claims rights under ANCSA will require the survey of 40 million acres in about 200,000 tracts. The Act proclaims that "... Settlement should be accomplished rapidly and with certainty, in conformity with the real economic and social needs of the Natives." The basic objective is to meet the requirements of the Act and "immediately patent" lands after selection. Since surveys are required prior to patent to give legal description and location to the land, the urgency to survey quickly becomes compelling. The cadastral survey goal is to be prepared in terms of manpower and equipment to conduct surveys once selections are made.

The Alaska climate, terrain and the extraordinary workload requires a special management approach, unique techniques and specialized equipment. A substantial program of contract surveys will be initiated in FY 1975 in order to react to the large workload under the short time frame of ANCSA and to better adjust to the major fluctuations caused by the seasonal aspects of cadastral survey work in Alaska. Organizational changes have already been implemented to provide the framework for capability needed to prepare contract specifications, monitor, supervise and check large scale survey contracts and to complete any office work necessary to finalize the survey. Survey priorities include village selections, state selections and individual dispositions under the land laws that encumber Native Claim Selections. The proposed increase will provide for accomplish-



ment of an estimated 3,800 miles of line and for the implementation of a contract survey program. Without this additional capability it will take about 35 years to complete the survey requirements of ANCSA.

(2) Annualization of October, 1973 Pay Raise, +\$120,000 0 Positions

This portion of the total proposed increase is required to annualize the October, 1973 pay raise for civilian employees.

(3) GSA Space Costs, +\$571,000 0 Positions

This portion of the requested increase will provide for payment to the General Services Administration for space and related services in FY 1975 in accordance with the Public Buildings Amendments Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-313). Based on rates supplied by GSA, which approximate commercial equivalent rates, the estimate requirement for space in this activity is \$571,000.

Program of Continuing Work

Cadastral Survey:

Cadastral survey is basic to all major resource programs and is the unique responsibility of BLM on National Resource Lands and on public lands administered by the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, National Park Service, Forest Service, Defense Department, etc. The program is essential for land sales, exchanges and transfers, easement acquisitions, and resource product sales. The Forest Service remonumentation program and the identification of National Park and Indian Reservation boundaries are also requiring considerable effort. Reimbursable surveys are performed by a Portland based field office in the states of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Nevada on a priority basis. The Denver Service Center, which has overall responsibility for reimbursable surveys for all states west of the Mississippi River excepting Alaska, performs surveys in the remaining western states. All cadastral surveys east of the Mississippi River are under the jurisdiction of the Bureau's Eastern States Office located in Silver Springs, Maryland.

Cadastral Survey in lower 48 states:

Continuing in FY 1975 will be efforts toward: completing an estimated 2.2 million acres of original and resurveys requested by other agencies; surveying or resurveying 10 million acres of National Resource Lands in support of resource management programs with the goal of providing survey support on a pipeline basis by FY 1979; and refining the formal corner search and evaluation program begun in FY 1973 in forested areas with cadastral survey followup to rehabilitate existing corner evidence or reestablish lost corners. Much of the original surveys were completed prior to 1910 and corner evidence is deteriorating. Continued effort will also be devoted to the accelerating need for oil and gas leasing maps on the Outer Continental Shelf, and surveys required for other energy resource areas.

The long-term potential survey workload necessary to support Bureau programs follows:

	<u>Miles of Survey</u>	<u>Number of Monuments</u>	<u>Man-Years of Survey Effort</u>
Known Survey Needs.....	313,700	619,400	22,953
Potential Additional Survey Requirements depending upon con- dition of existing surveys.....	<u>210,000</u>	<u>413,000</u>	<u>15,415</u>
Total Potential Needs.....	523,700	1,032,400	38,368

Benefits of the program include the resolution and prevention of trespasses, better public service, more efficient resource management and prevention of further revenue losses. Potential demand in the Cadastral program as shown above would require 100 years to complete at the present funding and manpower capability.

Alaska Cadastral Survey:

Two legislative actions have brought about a massive survey workload involving the more than 345 million acres of unsurveyed lands in Alaska. The Alaska Statehood Act granted the state 104 million acres through selection, and the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act provides 40 million acres for native allotments and townsites, trade and manufacturing sites, etc.

Selected lands must be surveyed before patents can be issued, and special surveys must be made to provide for title transfer under various public land laws and ANCSA.

The current status of the State Selection survey program is as follows:

Acres patented	6.0 million
Acres on which survey plats are compiled and approved.	8.1 million
Acres field surveys completed.....	9.7 million
Acres requiring field survey.....	37.8 million
Total acres selected to date (12-31-73).....	61.6 million

To augment the continuing program of Alaska surveys performed by BLM surveyors, our Alaska survey organization is being realigned during 1974 to develop, administer, and monitor an extensive program of contract surveys as discussed in the program increase section.



CADASTRAL SURVEY IN ALASKA

3. Firefighting and Rehabilitation

Analysis by Subactivities

	FY 1973 Amount Available	FY 1974 Amount Available	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase (+) Decrease (-) 1975 compared with 1974
(a) Firefighting...	\$23,242,766	\$4,800,000 ^{a/}	\$4,800,000	-----
(b) Rehabilitation.	599,357	1,600,000	600,000	-\$1,000,000
Total.....	\$23,842,123	\$6,400,000	\$5,400,000	-\$1,000,000

a/ Does not include a request of \$21,000,000 in supplemental funds to be transmitted separately.

3. Firefighting and Rehabilitation: FY 1974, \$6,400,000; FY 1975, \$5,400,000; a decrease of \$1,000,000 of which consists of:



REHABILITATION ON FIRE-RAVAGED NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS IN IDAHO

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
(a)-\$1,000,000	--	\$600,000	--	Decrease equal to FY 1974 supplemental appropriation for fire rehabilitation due to unusually severe 1973 wild-fire damages in the western states.

Program of Continuing Work

Firefighting: Funds will be used for emergency presuppression and suppression of fires originating on or jeopardizing the National Resource Lands, as well as other lands administered by agencies within the Department of the Interior. The Bureau cooperates closely with other agencies in its fire control efforts. Improved firefighting techniques, equipment and materials are constantly being tested for detention and mop-up: high altitude thunderstorm detection, air-drop of water and chemical fire retardants, and the use of smokejumpers, helitack crews, and aircraft are among the measures used to increase firefighting effectiveness.

Salaries of permanent employees used for fire suppression on an emergency basis during regular duty hours are budgeted in normal program work.

The number of fires in the 1973 fire season approximated 2,600 and compared to an historical average of 1,800 fires. In the conterminous western states an unusually wet spring followed by very dry conditions in the summer and fall made 1973 one of the worst fire years on record; in Alaska fire incidence was well below recent years.

Lower 48 states: Nearly 2,050 fires were reported in 1973; they burned approximately 600,000 acres, three times the last five-year's average. Idaho, Nevada, California, Arizona, and Oregon suffered above average losses.

Alaska: In 1973, there were a total of 450 fires which burned 50,000 acres. This compares with 1,040,000 and 800,000 acres burned in 1971 and 1972, respectively.

Fire Rehabilitation: In this effort, the Bureau conducts emergency rehabilitation work in burned areas to reduce resource and economic losses. Without adequate and timely rehabilitation following wild-fires, exposed soil is vulnerable to wind and water erosion, and

streams are polluted by silt and debris.

Watersheds may be permanently damaged resulting in reduced water retention and production capability. Prompt protection of the soil mantle by restoration of the vegetal cover maintains productivity and retards invasion of undesirable vegetation.

The requested funding level of \$600,000 is the same as has been requested annually since 1968. It represents an adequate program for a typical fire year, but if more extensive fire damage occurs, supplemental funding is required. However, the timing of the appropriations process does not permit the most effective implementation of rehabilitation practices to properly protect fire ravaged lands. Because of a particularly bad fire year in FY 1974, the regular fire rehabilitation appropriation was sufficient to cover only one-third of the identified need. A supplemental appropriation of \$1,000,000 was provided. On the other hand, in the 1968 - 1971 seasons, the regular appropriation has been adequate to cover fire rehabilitation needs.

4. General Administration

Analysis by Activity

<u>FY 1973 Amount Available</u>	<u>1974 Amount Available</u>	<u>FY 1975 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1975 compared with 1974</u>
\$2,966,490	\$3,423,000	\$4,151,000	+ \$728,000

4. General Administration: FY 1974, \$3,423,000; FY 1975 \$4,151,000; and increase of \$728,000 which consists of:

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
(1) +\$200,000	+ 5	\$3,623,000	187	To meet increased administrative workload associated with increased program activity.
(2) +\$452,000	-	452,000	-	To pay GSA space costs.
(3) +\$ 76,000	-	76,000	-	Annualization of October pay raise.
<u>\$728,000</u>	<u>+ 5</u>			

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

- (1) Supplies, materials and equipment, \$35,000; additional computer time and operating expenses, \$100,000; five man-years @\$13,000; \$65,000.
- (2) Rent, \$452,000.
- (3) Salaries and benefits, \$76,000.

Need for Increase:

General Administration, + \$728,000 + 5 Positions

The proposed increase is required to enable Bureau administrative capability to keep pace with expanding resource programs, provide payment to GSA for space and related services and annualize costs of the October, 1973, pay raise for employees.

(a) Administrative Support, (\$200,000)

Administrative support is crucial to effective utilization of other proposed increases in resource management programs. This added capability will provide financial, personnel and property management, automated data process, procurement and contracting support necessary to keep pace with administrative requirements of expanded resource programs. These requirements include: providing payroll input to the Bureau's automated payroll system for new employees required for other program increases; processing vouchers associated with an increased number of obligation and payment documents; preparing bid invitations and contracts resulting from expanded contracts related to energy, recreation, and cadastral survey programs, and added personnel services requirements.

(b) GSA Space Cost, (\$452,000)

This portion of the requested increase will provide for payment to the General Services Administration for space and related services in FY 1975 in accordance with the Public Buildings Amendments Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-313). Based on rates supplied by GSA, which approximate commercial equivalent rates, the estimated requirement for space in this activity, \$452,000.

(c) Annualization of October Pay Raise, (\$76,000)

This portion of the total proposed increase is required to annualize the October, 1973, pay raise for civilian employees.

Program of Continuing Work:

The General Administration activity includes the executive direction and administrative support functions consisting of financial management, personnel management, management analysis, procurement, and property management.

Emphasis is placed upon the use of automated systems to accomplish repetitious and routine support work such as payroll, maintenance of ledgers, accounts and equipment inventories, preparing monthly

management reports, and maintaining current information on the progress of work programs and the status of operating budgets, and to provide management with necessary administrative support services. The objective is to provide adequate professional administrative support to all Bureau programs. Other appropriations which receive common services from general administration will continue to be charged at the rate of five percent to the benefiting activity.

Management of Lands and Resources
Personnel Summary

	<u>1973 Actual</u>	<u>1974 Est.</u>	<u>1975 Est.</u>
Total number of permanent positions.....	3,139	3,437	3,783
Full-time equivalent of other positions.....	1,812	957	1,077
Average number of all employees.....	4,793	4,196	4,634
Average GS grade.....	9.0	9.0	9.0
Average GS salary.....	\$13,866	\$14,527	\$14,527

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Management of Lands and Resources

	Actual 1973	Estimate 1974	Estimate 1975	Increase(+) Decrease(-)
<u>Program & Financing:</u>				
Total obligations...	\$97,228,169	\$97,061,204	\$129,034,000	\$ 31,972,796
Unobligated balance lapsing.....	190,471	----	----	----
Transferred to other accounts.....	284,379	424,000	----	- 424,000
Unobligated balance, beginning of year..	- 1,241,223	- 103,204	----	+ 103,204
Unobligated balance, end of year.....	103,204	----	----	----
Appropriation.....	96,565,000	97,382,000	129,034,000	+31,652,000
<u>Obligation by Objects:</u>				
11.0 Personnel compen- sation.....	56,763,000	55,462,000	64,002,000	+ 8,540,000
12.1 Personnel benefits:				
Civilian employees.....	6,452,000	6,682,000	7,760,000	+ 1,078,000
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	4,168,000	5,165,000	6,210,000	+ 1,045,000
22.0 Transportation of things.....	2,586,000	2,391,000	3,186,000	+ 795,000
23.0 Rent, communica- tions, & utilities.....	3,455,000	3,460,000	9,300,000	+ 5,840,000
24.0 Printing & reproduction...	506,000	500,000	718,000	+ 218,000
25.0 Other services.	12,443,000	14,282,000	27,166,000	+12,884,000
26.0 Supplies & materials.....	6,536,000	5,923,000	6,905,000	+ 982,000
31.0 Equipment.....	1,968,000	1,839,000	2,100,000	+ 261,000
32.0 Lands & structures.....	1,259,000	1,300,000	1,735,000	+ 435,000
41.0 Grants, sub- sidies, & contributions	2,000	2,000	2,000	----

42.0 Insurance claims & indemnities..	5,000	12,000	20,000	+	8,000
Subtotal.....	96,143,000	97,018,000	129,104,000	+	32,086,000
95.0 Quarters & sub- sistence charges -	52,840	-60,000	-70,000	-	10,000
Total obligations...	96,090,160	96,958,000	129,034,000	+	32,076,000

CONSTRUCTION
& MAINTENANCE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Construction and Maintenance

Appropriation, 1974.....	\$6,800,000
Unobligated balance from prior years.....	2,862,000
Total available for obligation.....	<u>\$9,662,000</u>

Decreases:

Construction of buildings and recreation facilities.....	\$5,912,058
Maintenance of buildings, recreation facilities and roads.....	<u>3,749,864</u>
Subtotal.....	<u>\$9,661,922</u>

Increases:

Construction of buildings and recreation facilities.....	\$1,703,000
Maintenance of buildings and recreation facilities and roads.....	<u>4,952,000</u>

Total available for obligation (Budget Estimate FY 1975).....	\$6,655,000
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Construction and Maintenance
Analysis by Activities

Activity	Amount Available 1974	Fiscal Year 1975		Budget Estimate	Total Available 1975 compared to total available 1974	Page Ref.
		Estimated Total Available	Unobligated Balance From 1974			
1. Construction	\$5,912,058	\$1,703,000	--	\$1,703,000	-\$4,209,058	87
2. Maintenance	3,749,864	4,952,000	--	4,952,000	+ 1,202,136	93
Total	\$9,661,922	\$6,655,000	--	\$6,655,000	-\$3,006,922	
=====						

1. Construction

Analysis by Subactivities

Fiscal Year 1975

<u>Subactivity</u>	<u>Amount Available 1974</u>	<u>Estimated Total Available</u>	<u>Unobligated Balance from 1974</u>	<u>Total Estimate</u>	<u>Total available 1975 Compared to total</u>
Buildings	\$ 3,265,999	\$ 690,000	-0-	\$ 690,000	\$-2,575,999
Recreation Facilities	<u>2,646,059</u>	<u>1,013,000</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>1,013,000</u>	<u>-1,633,059</u>
Total	\$ 5,912,058	\$1,703,000	---	\$1,703,000	\$ -4,209,058

1. Construction: Fiscal Year 1974, \$3,235,000; Fiscal Year 1975, \$1,703,000; a decrease of \$1,532,000. This program provides for the construction of (a) buildings and (b) recreation facilities.

(a) Building Construction: Fiscal Year 1974, \$2,635,000; Fiscal Year 1975, \$690,000; a decrease of \$1,345,000 exclusive of carryover funds. The FY 1975 building construction program consists of the following:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Building</u>	<u>Prior Years</u>	<u>Request FY 1975</u>
1. Bureauwide	Survey and Design	-	230,000
2. Anchorage, Alaska	Anchorage District Complex, Conversion of Existing Warehouse	800,000	210,000
3. Price, Utah	Remodel District Office, Heating and Electrical	-	50,000
4. Oregon	Drewsey Repeater, Radio Building Construction	-	10,000
5. Completion of work in Progress		-	<u>180,000</u>
Total		800,000	690,000

A description of the building construction projects proposed for FY 1975 follows:

1. Survey and Design of Future Facilities \$230,000

The FY 1975 proposed program will provide the survey and design efforts that will meet both present and future building construction needs in locations having inadequate facilities and a lack of available space. This funding level coupled with the current and proposed construction program, will reduce the backlog of critical administrative and special purpose facility needs.

2. Anchorage District Office Complex, Anchorage, Alaska \$210,000

Because of increased workloads in the Anchorage District involving implementation of the Alaska Native Claim Settlement Act, fire control and preparation for the impending Trans Alaska Pipeline, personnel levels of the Anchorage District have increased and more office space is needed. This involves the conversion of existing warehouse space to offices for employees and follows the construction of a new warehouse at Anchorage in FY 1974.

3. Price District Office, Price, Utah \$ 60,000

This is primarily a remodeling project to correct inadequate electrical and heating systems in the present building.

4. Drewsey Repeater, Radio Building Construction, Oregon \$ 10,000

This building will be utilized to house two-way radio communications equipment at a remote repeater location. This building and radio equipment are necessary to maintain adequate radio coverage for fire operations and other communication needs.

5. Completion of Work in Progress \$180,000

The funds are requested to cover estimated cost over-runs on prior year projects including a new warehouse in Anchorage, Alaska (\$75,000) and new district offices in Shoshone, Idaho, (\$30,000); and Las Vegas, Nevada (\$75,000). Rapidly rising costs of construction and project modifications have made initial costs estimates of work insufficient to complete the projects as planned. The modification at the Shoshone Office is because of the lava rock in the area. It is necessary to grade the whole complex which will require explosives, even though only the office building will be constructed. The grading is necessary at this time to avoid the use of explosives adjacent to a completed building in constructing the remainder of the complex.

Increased costs associated with the Anchorage Warehouse and Las Vegas Office Complex are attributed to rising costs for materials, labor and increased contract administration by BLM. Some material costs have increased over 100% since August, 1973 and construction labor has also increased substantially. Materials cost increases are due to increased demand, and the scarcity of cement, brick, plumbing fixtures, reinforcing bars, insulation materials and fuel.

(b) Recreation Facility Construction: FY 1974, \$1,200,000; FY 1975, \$1,013,000; a decrease of \$187,000. The purpose of this proposed construction program is to accommodate existing use in specific areas for recreation activities. New recreation construction is required to help reduce the imbalance between the actual use of the public lands for outdoor recreation and the number of facilities available to accommodate this use.

Each year increasing demands are made upon the public lands to provide recreational opportunities to the rapidly growing population in the Western States. The total visitor use on the public domain, amounting to 49 million visitor days in FY 1972, is expected to exceed 80 million visitor days by 1980.

Intensive use (facility oriented) recreation on the public domain is estimated to be 16 million visitor days in 1974, and is expected to reach 23 million visitor days by 1980. The One Time Use (OTU) capacity of current BLM recreation developments is 16,783. With the addition of facilities to be constructed in FY 1974 and FY 1975, the OTU capacity will be increased by 530 to a total of 17,313. The facilities, existing in FY 1974, if used to capacity for the entire season, could accommodate approximately 15% of facility oriented intensive use of the National Resource Lands.

Without basic recreation facilities, the land surface is abused, streams are polluted, trash is scattered, wildfires result from fires built in hazardous areas, and lack of sanitation facilities create hazards to health. Unless steps are taken to provide new facilities and correct present sanitation and health problems, the sanitation and protection problems of the public lands will grow to unmanageable proportions.

The proposed FY 1975 construction program includes construction in the most critical areas to help alleviate unaccommodated visitor use and protect natural resources. The major efforts are oriented to providing facilities subject to use by urban populations and to complete projects already under construction. The total program is shown in the following table.

Recreation Construction, FY 1975
Projects

<u>State</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Cost Estimate</u>	<u>Family Units or Other Features</u>	<u>One Time Use Capacity</u>
1. All States	-	Survey & Design of Future Sites	\$210,000	-	-
<u>Projects Partially Completed</u>					
2. Arizona	Mohave	Virgin Canyon	300,000	117 Overnight Units to complete)	530
3. Calif.	Imperial	Imperial Sand Dunes	160,000	Water & Sewer System Dev.	0
4. New Mexico	Taos	Rio Grande	120,000	12 Vault Toilets	0
5. Utah	Kane	Paria Canyon	50,000	Entrance Station	0
6. Idaho	Twin	Salmon Dam	40,000	Protective Fence	0
7. All States	-	Completion of work in progress	133,000	-	-
Totals			1,013,000		530

1. Survey and Design - All States

The funds will provide for the survey and design of future recreation facilities needed to support the ongoing management program and the proposed management increase. Construction surveys will be directed to areas incurring the highest use and requiring basic sanitation facilities.

2. Virgin Canyon - Arizona

This is a joint project between BLM and the Arizona State Highway Department which is constructing an interchange near the Virgin Canyon Recreation Lands to serve as a rest area (along Interstate Highway 15). It is the only roadside camping area serving the 150 mile distance between St. George, Utah, and Las Vegas, Nevada. The joint program is designed to control and manage the use in the whole area by providing sanitation and camping facilities and a jump-off point for extensive

use of the area. A water distribution system, power transmission lines and an interior road net are in the FY 1974 Budget. FY 1975 funding is required to provide 117 family units, 5 comfort stations, a contact station, a trailhead facility and an interpretive overlook.

3. Imperial Sand Dunes - California

This will provide water and sanitation facilities for phase II of the Imperial Sand Dunes Development. Recreation use on this area averages 6,000 visitors per weekend day, and over 35,000 for a long weekend. Despite the intensive use, there are presently no sanitary facilities for the off-road-vehicle enthusiasts who use the site.

4. Rio Grande Gorge - New Mexico

Funds are needed to provide 12 vault toilets to replace the existing pit toilets which do not meet the state sanitation standards. These toilets service the campground located adjacent to the visitor center. Interpretive displays for the visitor center will also be provided. Project visitation after completion is estimated at 100,000 visitors per year. Approximately 40,000 visits are anticipated annually at the visitor center.

5. Paria Canyon - Utah

FY 1975 funding will provide for construction of an entrance station designed to help insure the safety of the 5,000 visitors annually entering Paria Canyon at its main entrance in Southern Utah. It will consist of a trailer office, water supply, two vault toilets, parking area, and garbage cans. Since the canyon is subject to severe flash floods, it is necessary to have the main entrance manned to warn visitors of impending floods. The station will also be used to control the number of people entering the area, thereby preventing damage from over-use.

6. Salmon Dam Campground - Idaho

The Salmon Falls Reservoir is a very productive fishery which is open to year-round use, including ice fishing and ice boating as well as the usual uses associated with water based recreation. The site is located ten miles west of U.S. 93 and Rogerson, Idaho, near the Salmon Falls Reservoir dam site. It is within easy access for the 350,000 people in the Boise - Twin Falls complex. Fourteen campsites are being provided in FY 1974. Funds are required in FY 75 to provide protective fencing (including some areas of chain link fence along a steep cliff).

7. Completion of Work in Progress

Rapidly rising costs of construction have made initial cost estimates of work insufficient to complete several developments. Increase in pay costs and the pace of construction have also increased the cost of contract supervision by BLM. Unforeseen contingencies and project modifications have also had an impact on available construction capabilities. The funds requested in this category will allow the Bureau to complete work on the Squaw Lake Recreation Site (\$30,000), and Barstow Way Station (\$103,000).

2. MAINTENANCE

Analysis by Subactivities Fiscal Year 1975

Subactivity	Amount Available 1974	Estimated Total Available	Unobligated Balance from 1974	Budget Estimate	Total avail- able 1975 compared to total avail- able 1974
Buildings	\$ 538,000	\$ 746,000	---	\$ 746,000	\$+ 208,000
Recreation	1,491,156	2,147,000	---	2,147,000	+ 655,844
Roads	1,720,708	2,059,000	---	2,059,000	+ 338,292
Total	\$3,749,864	\$4,952,000	---	\$ 4,952,000	+\$1,202,136

2. Maintenance: Fiscal year 1974, \$3,565,000; fiscal year 1975, \$4,952,000 an increase of \$1,387,000. The increase requested for FY 1975 consists of the following:

	<u>Increase (+) or Amount</u>	<u>decrease (-) Positions</u>	<u>Total Amount</u>	<u>Program Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
(a)	+\$ 208,000	+ 2	\$ 746,000	11	To provide for the corrective and preventative maintenance of buildings, parking lots, outdoor storage areas, loading docks, fences & grounds.
(b)	661,000	+ 4	2,147,000	23	To provide for periodic maintenance of developed recreation sites. Also includes maintenance related to hazard reduction.
(c)	518,000	+ 4	2,059,000	45	To provide for the preventative and corrective maintenance on access roads under Bureau jurisdiction.
	+ \$ <u>1,387,000</u>	+ <u>10</u>			

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

- (a) Two permanent man-years at an average annual cost of \$16,000, \$32,000; Five temporary man-years at an average cost of \$10,000, \$50,000; Travel, transportation of persons, supplies and materials and equipment, \$15,000; contractual maintenance services \$111,000.
- (b) Four permanent man-years at an average annual cost of \$16,000; \$64,000; Fifteen temporary man-years at an average cost of \$10,000, \$150,000; Travel, transportation of BLM persons and per diem at an average cost of \$500, \$9,500; Supplies and materials, equipment, rent, communications and utilities, \$40,000; contractual maintenance services, \$397,500.
- (c) Four permanent man-years at an average annual cost of \$16,000; \$64,000; Ten temporary man-years at an average cost of \$10,000, \$100,000; Travel, transportation of BLM persons and per diem at an average cost of \$1,000, \$14,000; Supplies, materials and equipment, \$30,000; contractual maintenance services, \$310,000.

Need for Increase:

(a) Building Maintenance: This increase of \$208,000 including \$30,000 for October, 1973 pay raise costs and 2 permanent positions in FY 1975 will permit the Bureau to work towards achieving an acceptable building maintenance standard for building space of 960,000 square feet in 859 existing structures. This increase will help satisfy the Bureau's current existing building maintenance needs, and provide for up-grading maintenance on existing structures as well as the care and upkeep of new facilities scheduled for construction in FY 1974.

The present building maintenance program funding and personnel levels need to be increased to have a safe and healthy environment in which government employees may work and serve the public. Not only are some structures deteriorating at an increasing rate due to inadequate maintenance, but in many cases they will not meet the minimum national health and safety codes.

Increases in costs for maintenance services, materials and supplies have resulted in a decrease in actual maintenance accomplished on structures at past years funding levels. This is compounded by the fact that many BLM operated buildings are in a deteriorated state, having been built as early as the 1930's.

In addition to direct maintenance of buildings, other features such as parking lots, outdoor storage areas, loading docks, fences and grounds require increased emphasis.

Improved levels of maintenance will correct unsafe and poor working conditions, help extend the usefull life of all affected structures and enhance their utility and appearance for the public which they are intended to serve.

(b) Recreation Maintenance: This increase of \$661,000 including \$35,000 of pay raise costs, will help improve the maintenance of the 195 existing developed sites plus 2 sites to be constructed in FY 1974. It will, through a program of hazard reduction, reduce the number of deaths and serious injuries incurred on public lands.

Each year increasing demands are made upon the public lands (particularly in the California Desert and Lower Colorado River) to provide recreational opportunities to the rapidly growing population in the Western States. The sheer numbers of people using the relatively few developed sites require accelerated maintenance schedules to keep pace with the need for clean-up and repair. The funding level for recreation facility maintenance has not and is not keeping astride of previously constructed facilities, and rising costs of materials.

Increased emphasis is also planned to reduce the number of deaths and serious injuries related to public land recreation in BLM areas of most intensive public use. In these areas, an estimated 400 hazards will be eliminated, neutralized or reduced. This will be accomplished by fencing, signing, or filling mine shafts and other hazards. Cooperative efforts with organized user groups such as ORV clubs, community service organizations, youth clubs, and others, are expected to increase the effectiveness of this increase by fifty percent.

(c) Road Maintenance: The FY 1975 program proposes an increase of \$518,000 which includes \$30,000 in pay raise costs, and 4 permanent positions to maintain approximately 7,400 miles of roads and trails on a periodic schedule. This increase will help begin to properly maintain the 44,000 miles of existing roads on National Resource Lands.

Use of the public lands road system continues to increase each year. Much of the Bureau's road system is in poor condition and poses serious safety problems because the roads are increasingly used by visitors who are unfamiliar with local conditions. Also, inadequately maintained roads have an environmental impact which far exceeds the immediate land they occupy. Erosion, caused by poor drainage or improper grades, can influence water quality for many miles downstream. Poorly maintained roads also result in heavy rutting, land slides and other degradations of outdoor surroundings.

The total Bureau road system contains approximately 44,000 miles, most of which have never been graded or drained. As little as 20% of BLM's road system is maintained in some States. Roads built by the CCC's in the late 1930's have deteriorated to the point where they must be replaced; the current road maintenance capability is insufficient to upgrade these unsafe roads or road structures.

Status of road maintenance for Bureau controlled roads is as follows:

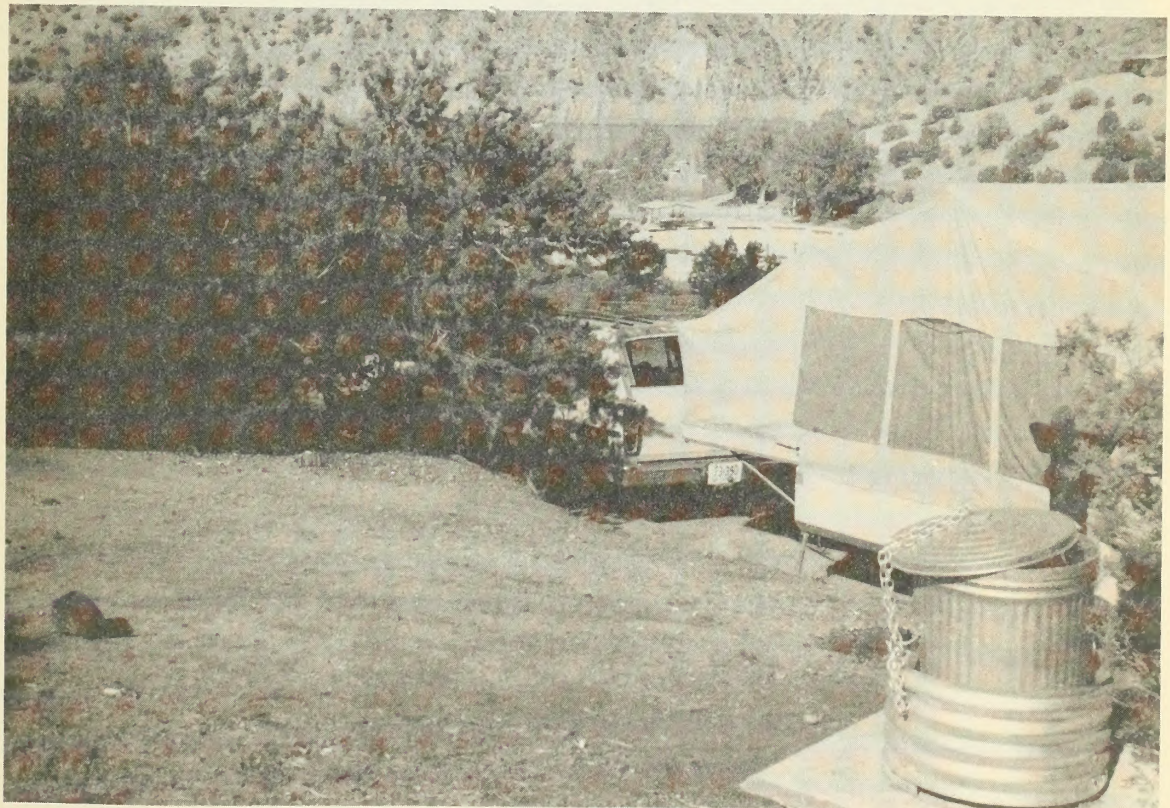
<u>Maintenance Requirements for Roads on the Public Lands</u>			<u>Maintenance Costs</u>
	<u>Miles</u>		
1. <u>Roads Improved by Grading or Draining:</u>			
a. Total miles to maintain	9,500		
b. FY 1974 budget	5,150	\$ 1,391,000	
c. FY 1975 proposed budget	5,650	1,909,000	
2. <u>Unimproved Roads Used by the Public:</u>			
a. Total miles to maintain	34,500	150,000	
b. FY 1974 Budget	1,720	150,000	
c. FY 1975 proposed budget	1,720	150,000	
3. <u>Total</u>			
a. Miles to maintain	44,000		
b. FY 1974 budget	6,870	\$ 1,541,000	
c. FY 1975 proposed budget	7,370	\$ 2,059,000	

Adequate road maintenance reduces long-run costs by protecting the investment in roads and provides more efficient land and resource management through improved access. Safety hazards for all users are greatly reduced along with the possibility of adverse court decisions and public criticism. Usable roads also tend to protect the more fragile areas from unregulated use by directing the public into areas which can absorb use pressure and which possess adequate facilities.

Program of Continuing Work: The Bureau's maintenance efforts will be directed toward insuring that, insofar as possible, facilities are adequately cared for to: (1) provide for the safety of employees and the visiting public, (2) extend the useful life and utility of existing structures and other capital investments and, (3) enhance the efficiency of resource management and related administrative and technical support functions.

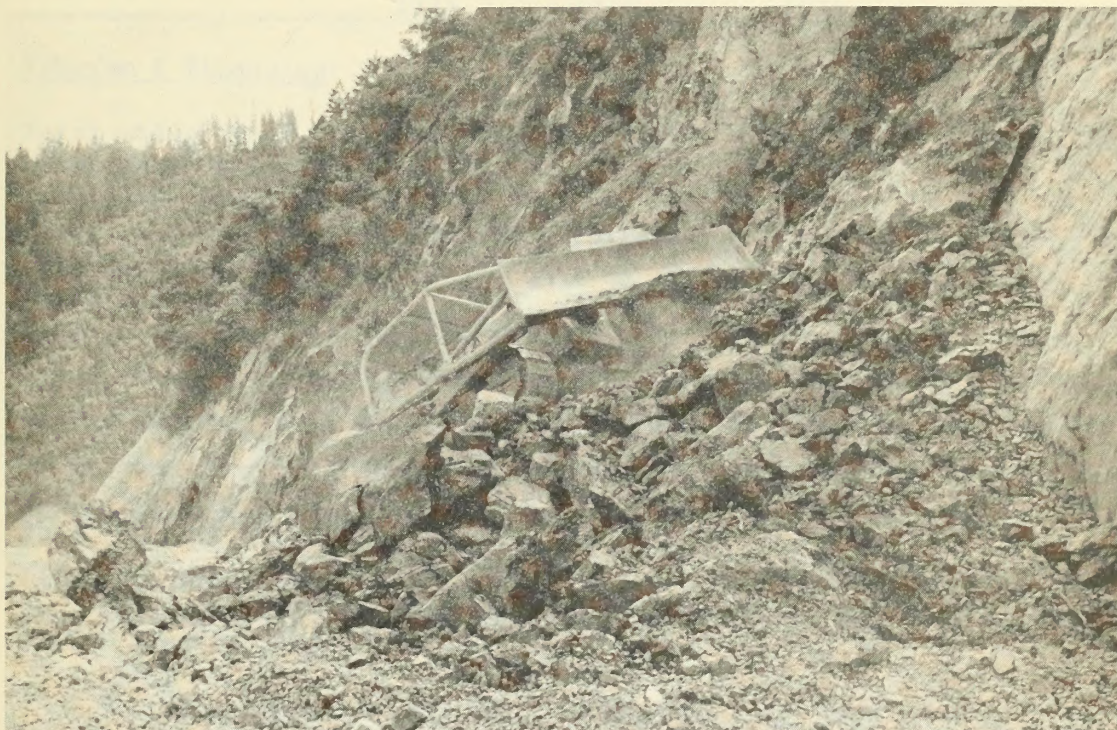
Building Maintenance: In FY 1975 the Bureau will increase efforts to maintain BLM-owned buildings and related structures and grounds to make them safe, attractive and convenient for public use. An average of \$.57 per square foot is now being spent for the care and upkeep of Bureau space which is less than one-half the average for other government and private facilities.

Recreation Facility Maintenance: Recreation sites (197) will be periodically maintained to satisfy increasing visitor use. To the extent possible, efforts also will continue to be directed to the cleanup of undeveloped sites, roadsides and waterways on the public lands. The Johnny Horizon anti-litter campaign will also continue to receive emphasis in FY 1975 to enlist public support and direct contributions in the cleanup and maintenance of our public land environment.



BLM DEVELOPED SITE IN NEW MEXICO

Road and Trail Maintenance: Approximately 7,400 miles of roads and trails will be maintained on a period schedule with the base level program. Frequency of maintenance will be governed by the volume of public use, the nature of use, and the relative levels of investment in these transportation facilities.



CLEARING ROCK SLIDE DEBRIS FROM A BUREAU ROAD

Construction & Maintenance

Personnel Summary

	1973 <u>Actual</u>	1974 <u>Estimate</u>	1975 <u>Estimate</u>
Total number of permanent positions.....	100	100	110
Full time equivalent of other positions.	92	103	133
Average number of all employees.....	187	198	234
Average GS grade.....	9.0	9.0	9.0
Average GS salary.....	\$13,866	\$14,527	\$14,527

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Construction and Maintenance

	Actual 1973	Estimate 1974	Estimate 1975	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
<u>Program & Financing:</u>				
Total obligations...	\$5,641,670	\$9,661,922	\$6,655,000	\$-3,006,922
Unobligated balance available start of year.....	- 738,592	-2,861,922	-----	+2,861,922
Unobligated balance available end of year.....	2,861,922	-----	-----	-----
Appropriation.....	\$7,765,000	\$6,800,000	\$6,655,000	\$- 145,000
<u>Obligation by Objects:</u>				
11.0 Personnel com- pensation.....	\$2,232,000	\$2,297,000	\$2,711,000	+ 414,000
12.1 Personnel bene- fits:				
Civilian Empl..	207,000	216,000	227,000	+ 11,000
21.0 Travel & Trans- portation of persons.....	144,000	150,000	160,000	+ 10,000
22.0 Transportation of things.....	260,000	300,000	320,000	+ 20,000
23.0 Rent, commun- ications, and utilities.....	55,000	60,000	70,000	+ 10,000
24.0 Printing and reproduction...	16,000	20,000	25,000	+ 5,000
25.0 Other Services.	1,017,000	4,375,000	1,524,000	-2,851,000
26.0 Supplies & Materials.....	414,000	450,000	500,000	+ 50,000
31.0 Equipment.....	110,000	100,000	125,000	+ 25,000
32.0 Lands & Struc- tures.....	1,192,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	- 700,000
Subtotals	5,646,670	9,668,000	6,662,000	-3,006,000
95.0 Quarters and Subsistence Charges.....	- 5,000	- 6,000	- 7,000	- 1,000
Total Obligations...	5,641,670	9,662,000	6,655,000	- 3,007,000

PUBLIC LANDS DEVEL.
ROADS & TRAILS

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

Liquidation of Contract Authorization

Analysis by Activities

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Actual 1973</u>	<u>Estimate 1974</u>	<u>Estimate 1975</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease</u>
Public Lands Development Roads and Trails.....	\$3,265,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,070,000	\$+70,000

Status of Appropriation for Liquidation of Contract Authorization

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Appropriation.....	\$3,265,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,070,000
Unexpended balance brought forward.....	411,473	158,730	158,730
Total Available.....	\$3,676,473	\$4,158,730	\$4,228,730
Less: Expenditures	\$3,517,743	\$4,000,000 ^{a/}	4,070,000 ^{a/}
Unexpended balance	158,730	158,730	158,730

^{a/} Estimated

Need for Liquidating Cash Appropriation: The Public Lands Development Roads and Trails program derives its obligating authority from the contract authority contained in the various Federal Aid Highway Acts; however, an appropriation of liquidating cash is required to make contract payments.

Since the first time that contract authority was provided in the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1962, the cumulative liquidating cash appropriation has been less than the cumulative amount of programmed budget authority. This approach is possible because of the time lag which usually occurs in construction projects between the date of contract obligation and the subsequent date of disbursement of funds to make progress payments under the contract.

An increase in the liquidating cash appropriation of \$70,000 for FY 1975 is requested to cover the annual cost of the October 1973 pay raise for civilian employees. The accompanying table shows the relationships among contract authority, the amount of programmed new budget authority (NBA), the amount of budget authority lapsing and the appropriation of liquidating cash.

RECAPITULATION OF PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS STATUS OF NBA
AND LIQUIDATING CASH APPROPRIATIONS

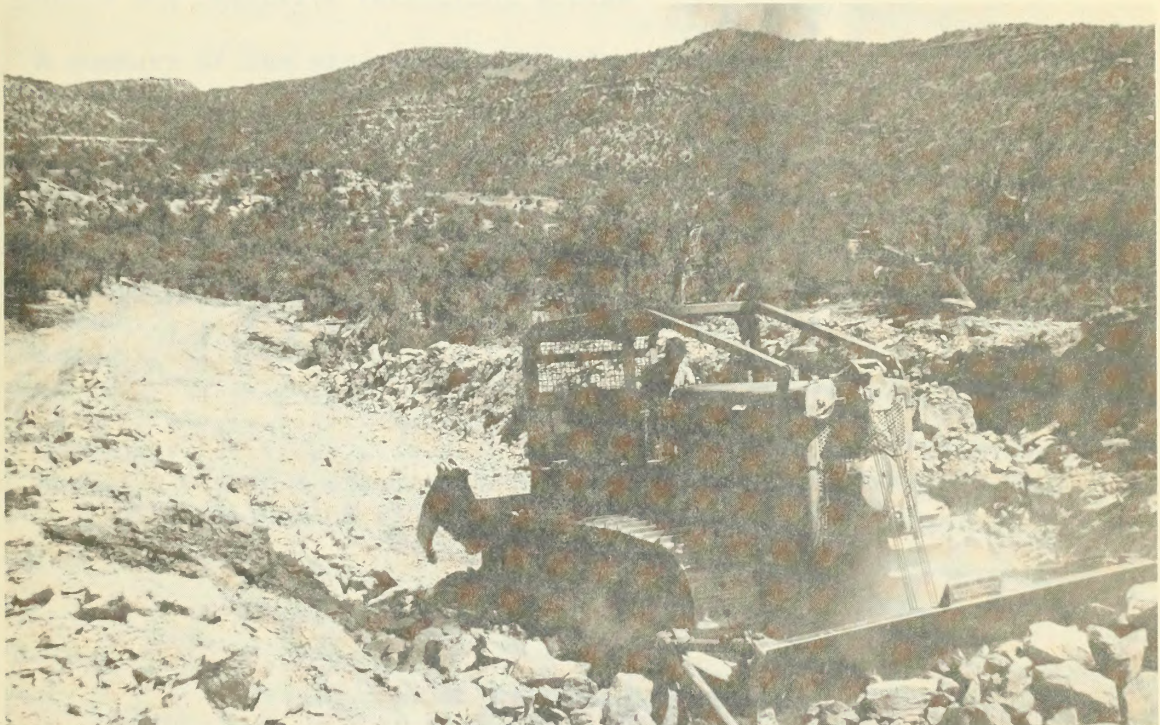
Fiscal Year	New Budget Authority Authorized by the Federal Aid Highway Acts (in \$1,000's)	Budget Authority Lapsing (in \$1,000's)	Programmed New Budget Authority (in \$1,000's)	Liquidating Cash Appropriation (in \$1,000's)	Unfunded Balance Lapsing (in \$1,000's)
1963	2,000		-----	-----	
1964	4,000		2,000	760	
1965	2,000		2,500	2,500	
1966	2,000		2,000	2,000	
1967	3,000		2,000	2,000	
1968	5,000		3,000	2,600	
1969	3,500		3,320	3,500	
1970	5,000		4,000	3,500	
1971	5,000		2,500	3,500	
1972	10,000		4,000	3,200	
1973	-----		4,313	3,265	
1974	20,000		4,000	4,000	
1975	10,000	4,891	4,070	4,070	4,891
Total	71,500	4,891	37,703	34,895	4,891

Unprogrammed Contract Authorization at end of FY 1975 - \$28,906 thousand.

Unfunded Contract Authorization at end of FY 1975 - \$31,714 thousand.

Planned Use of Contract Authority - FY 1975. The Bureau obligation program will permit road grading of 41 miles, road surfacing of 141 miles, construction of one bridge and one mile of trail, and for the Bureau's sign program. The estimate also includes funds to accomplish survey and design and acquire easements for roads and trails.

An adequate road and trail system is essential to the public use and proper management and protection of 450 million acres of National Resource Lands administered by the Bureau. Most of the land is presently accessible only by primitive roads and many millions of additional acres are completely inaccessible because of lack of easements across surrounding private lands.



ROAD BUILDING ON THE NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS

Most of the existing Bureau road system consists of primitive roads which do not adequately service the Bureau's resource and administrative needs. Furthermore, these roads often pose a serious safety hazard to the using public, many of whom are not properly equipped or familiar with local driving hazards. Expanded use of the lands for recreation and other purposes is aggravating public safety problems.

Of the 44 thousand miles of existing roads, 32 thousand are classed as primitive and approximately 30 thousand miles are in need of up-grading. These roads do not meet adequate standards and many can be used only seasonally. In addition, another 6,700 miles of added construction and surfacing has been identified to serve the long term management needs of the National Resource Lands. Of the estimated 19 thousand miles of trail requirements, only about 5 thousand miles presently exist.

Construction standards vary from single-lane graded dirt roads for fire control to double-lane surface roads to meet multiple resource needs and intensive recreation access.

A summary of the programmed authority for FY 1975 by State is as follows:

Arizona.....	\$ 294,000
California.....	89,000
Colorado.....	112,000
Idaho.....	496,000
Montana.....	182,000
Nevada.....	95,000
New Mexico.....	235,000
Oregon.....	422,000
Utah.....	264,000
Wyoming.....	308,000
Survey & Design & Easement Acquisition (All States)	<u>1,573,000</u>
TOTAL OBLIGATION PROGRAM.....	\$4,070,000

Public Lands Development Roads and Trails
Personnel Summary

	<u>1973 Actual</u>	<u>1974 Est.</u>	<u>1975 Est.</u>
Total number of permanent positions	75	75	75
Full-time equivalent of other positions	26	29	29
Average number of all employees	95	98	98
Average GS grade	9.0	9.0	9.0
Average GS salary	\$13,866	\$14,527	\$14,527

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Public Lands Development Roads and Trails

	Actual 1973	Actual 1974	Actual 1975	Increase + Decrease -
<u>Program and Financing:</u>				
Total obligations.....	\$ 3,158,333	\$ 5,155,000	\$ 4,070,000	\$- 1,085,000
Unobligated balance available start of year.....	-17,274,160	-14,115,827	-28,960,827	-14,845,000
Unobligated balance available end of year.....	14,115,827	28,960,827	30,000,000	+ 1,039,173
Unobligated balance lapsing.....	----	----	4,890,827	+ 4,890,827
Unfunded balance, start of year.....	17,940,000	14,675,000	30,675,000	+16,000,000
Unfunded balance, carried forward.....	-14,675,000	-30,675,000	-31,714,173	- 1,039,173
Unfunded balance, lapsing	----	----	- 4,890,827	- 4,890,827
<u>Appropriation to liqui-</u>				
date contract authori- zation.....	\$ 3,265,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 4,070,000	+\$ 70,000
<u>Obligations by Objects:</u>				
11.0 Personnel compen- sation.....	\$1,258,000	\$1,270,000	\$1,340,000	+ 70,000
12.1 Personnel benefits:				
Civilian employees	108,000	108,000	108,000	----
21.0 Travel and trans- portation of persons	105,000	145,000	150,000	+ 5,000
22.0 Transportation of things.....	60,000	86,000	86,000	----
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities.....	13,000	18,000	20,000	+ 2,000
25.0 Other services.....	263,000	377,000	350,000	- 27,000
26.0 Supplies & Materials.	139,000	199,000	200,000	+ 1,000
31.0 Equipment.....	64,000	97,000	100,000	+ 3,000
32.0 Lands & Structures...	1,147,333	2,855,000	1,716,000	- 1,139,000
Total Direct Obligations..	3,158,333	5,155,000	4,070,000	- 1,085,000

Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Oregon and California Grant Lands

Estimated appropriation, 1974.....	\$ 28,750,000
Unobligated balance from prior years (included in this	
unobligated balance, \$305,088 for Forest Service).....	<u>5,242,697</u>
Total available for obligation.....	33,992,697

Decreases

Construction and acquisition (included in this amount is	\$ 16,031,333
\$3,445,313 for Forest Service).....	
Forest development, protection and management (includes	
\$188,876 for Forest Service).....	13,084,860
Operation and maintenance.....	<u>4,876,504</u>
	-33,992,697

Increases

Construction and acquisition (included in this amount is	
\$4,064,313 for Forest Service).....	13,188,333
Forest development, protection and management (includes	
\$243,876 for Forest Service).....	15,952,860
Operation and maintenance.....	4,851,504
Total available for obligation.....	33,992,697
Less: Unobligated balance from prior years.....	<u>5,242,697</u>

Budget Estimate, 1975.....	28,750,000
	=====

Oregon and California Grant Lands
Analysis by Activities

	Fiscal Year 1975				Total Available 1975 Compared to Total Available 1974	Page Ref.
	Amount Available 1974	Estimated Total Available	Unobligated Bal- ance from prior year	Budget Estimate		
1. Construction & acquisition	\$16,031,333	\$13,188,333	\$-1,688,333	\$11,500,000	- \$2,843,000	107
2. Forest devel- opment, pro- tection & management	13,084,860	15,952,860	-2,752,860	13,200,000	+ 2,868,000	116
3. Operation & maintenance	4,876,504	4,851,504	- 801,504	4,050,000	- 25,000	118
Total	33,992,697	33,992,697	-5,242,697	28,750,000	---	

JUSTIFICATION

Appropriation Title

Oregon and California Grant Lands - \$28,750,000

Under this title an amount equal to 25% of the gross receipts from sales of timber and other products on the revested Oregon and California Railroad Grant Lands is appropriated for the construction, acquisition, operation and maintenance of access roads and other improvements, and for forest management, reforestation, and protection of the BLM administered lands in western Oregon.

The estimate for FY 1975 for this appropriation is \$28,750,000, no change from 1974 exclusive of carryover funds.

1. Construction and Acquisition - \$11,500,000

The FY 1975 estimate of \$11,500,000 is a decrease of \$3,300,947 below FY 1974 exclusive of carryover funds. This activity provides for the construction of access roads and recreation facilities in western Oregon.

The analysis of new budget authority, total availability, and the obligation program follows in tabular form on the following page.



A SUSTAINED YIELD OF WESTERN OREGON TIMBER HELPS
MEET THE NATION'S GROWING DEMAND FOR FOREST PRODUCTS.

1. Construction and Acquisition Activity, Analysis by Subactivity and Agency

Agency	Fiscal Year 1975				Total Available 1975 Compared to 1974	Obligation Program FY 1975	Page Ref.
	Amount Available FY 1974	Estimated Total Available	Unobligated Balance From FY 1974	Budget Estimate			
(a) Access roads:							
1. Bureau of Land Management	\$10,546,020	\$ 8,472,020	\$ 497,020	\$ 7,975,000	\$-2,074,000	\$ 8,225,000	109
2. Forest Service	2,650,000	3,175,000	350,000	2,825,000	+ 525,000	2,075,000	109
Subtotal, Access roads	13,196,020	11,647,020	847,020	10,800,000	-1,549,000	10,300,000	
(b) Recreation facilities							
1. Bureau of Land Management	2,040,000	652,000	652,000	-0-	-1,388,000	500,000	109
2. Forest Service	795,313	889,313	189,313	700,000	+ 94,000	700,000	109
Subtotal, Rec. facilities	2,835,313	1,541,313	841,313	700,000	-1,294,000	1,200,000	
Activity total	16,031,333	13,188,333	1,688,333	11,500,000	-2,843,000	11,500,000	

(a) Access Roads-\$10,800,000

The amount of \$10,800,000 includes \$2,825,000 for the Forest Service. The BLM amount of \$7,975,000 is a decrease of \$2,107,000 compared to the amount available for 1974 exclusive of carryover funds. These funds will be used for survey and design, rights-of-way agreements, and acquisition of easements as well as construction, improvement, and acquisition of roads and bridges in support of the management of the O&C revested lands in western Oregon.

The access road system must be planned sufficiently ahead of actual sales to provide access to undeveloped areas of mature, over-mature, decadent, and scattered salvage timber stands to insure a well-balanced schedule of timber harvest. Access affords bidding opportunities to all prospective timber buyers.

During FY 1975, a BLM obligation program of \$8,225,000 including \$250,000 in carryover funds is planned to accomplish 31 miles of surfacing and 34 miles of grading. Rock production for road repair and surfacing and construction of bridges and culverts is also included.

The Forest Service road construction estimated new authority of \$2,825,000 is an increase of \$272,000 over FY 1974, exclusive of carryover funds. The Forest Service planned obligation program for FY 1975 is \$2,075,000.

(b) Recreation Construction - \$700,000

The BLM portion of this program will be carried out with \$500,000 in carryover funds. The Forest Service recreation construction amount is \$700,000, an increase of \$94,000 over FY 1974 exclusive of carryover funds.

Access roads have opened many previously remote areas with high recreation value. Increasing use of these areas by the public creates fire and pollution hazards which endanger both the resources and the using public. The recreation construction program attempts to minimize or eliminate these hazards by providing potable water and sanitary picnic and camping facilities in carefully selected areas.

The BLM FY 1975 program will provide for environmental studies, survey and design, recreation inventory, coordination and advance planning for future recreation demands in Western Oregon. No facility construction is planned in FY 1975.

Details of the construction and acquisition program are shown in the following tables:

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS
Fiscal Year 1974 Program
Construction and Acquisition

Availability:

Unobligated balance as of 6/30/73, brought forward.....	\$ 1,230,386
(included in this unobligated balance is \$286,212 for Forest Service)	
Estimated warranted authorization, FY 1974.....	14,800,947
Less: Unobligated balance, end of year FY 1974.....	-1,688,333
Available for 1974 program.....	14,343,000

Utilization:

Bureau of Land Management:

Planning, reconnaissance.....	\$ 400,000	
Acquisition.....	300,000	
Recreation construction.....	<u>1,388,000</u>	
		2,088,000-

Federal Highway Administration:

Surveys.....	200,000	
Road construction.....	<u>9,149,000</u>	
		9,349,000

Forest Service:

Construction of roads.....	2,300,000	
Recreation construction.....	<u>606,000</u>	
		<u>2,906,000</u>
		14,343,000

Detail of Road Construction Program, BLM Lands, FY 1974

<u>Road System</u>	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Cost Estimate</u>
Galice	Galice Creek	12	Grading	\$ 3,500,000
Columbia	Seaporia	11	Grading	140,000
Blue Ridge	Blue Ridge	19	Surfacing	325,000
Glendale	Cow Creek Slide	-	Correct slide condition	80,000
Rock Creek	Berry Creek	7	Surfacing	350,000
Elk Head	Wards Butte	6	Grading	114,000
Lake Creek	Deadwood	6	Grading	300,000
Upper Rogue	W. Branch Elk Creek	.6	Grading & Surfacing	160,000
Molalla	Middle Fork Road	12	Surfacing	250,000
Glendale	Bobby Creek	4.5	Surfacing	300,000
Bridges and culverts.....				730,000
Aggregate production.....				2,000,000
Survey and design.....				200,000
Construction Engineering & Contract Modification.....				<u>900,000</u>
Subtotal (FHWA).....				9,349,000
Planning and reconnaissance (BLM).....				400,000
Road and Easement acquisition (BLM).....				<u>300,000</u>
Total FY 1974 Obligation Program.....				10,049,000



TIMBER ACCESS ROAD IN WESTERN OREGON

Detail of Recreation Construction Program, BLM Lands, FY 1974

<u>Project</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Cost Estimate</u>	<u>Family Units</u>	<u>1/ OTU's</u>
Shotgun	Lane	\$ 674,000	57	285
Pollution Control	All O&C Counties	145,000	Modification of Water Systems	
Rock Creek	Douglas	25,000	Stream Bank Stabilization	
Rogue River Trail Bridges	Josephine	4,000	Contract Supervision	
Swiftwater	Douglas	237,000	75	450
Total		<u>\$ 1,085,000</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>735</u>

In addition to the funds identified above, the remaining sum of \$303,000 is for survey and design, recreation inventory and analysis, coordination and planning for future recreational demands in Western Oregon.

1/ OTU's represent "one-time-use" capacity or the average number of people which the proposed facility could accommodate at any given moment. It applies only to construction features, which by their nature, increase capacity.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS
Fiscal Year 1975 Program
Construction and Acquisition

Availability:

Unobligated balance as of 6/30/74, brought forward..... (included in this unobligated balance is \$539,313 for Forest Service)	1,688,333
Estimated warranted authorization, FY 1975.....	11,500,000
Less: Unobligated balance, end of year FY 1975.....	1,688,333
Available for FY 1975 program.....	11,500,000

Utilization:

Bureau of Land Management:

GSA Space Costs.....	\$ 90,000	
Planning, reconnaissance.....	410,000	
Acquisition.....	300,000	
Recreation construction.....	<u>500,000</u>	
		1,300,000

Federal Highway Administration:

Surveys.....	200,000	
Road Construction.....	<u>7,225,000</u>	
		7,425,000

Forest Service:

Construction of roads.....	2,075,000	
Recreation construction.....	<u>700,000</u>	
		<u>2,775,000</u>

Total 1975 program.....	11,500,000
-------------------------	------------

Detail of Road Construction Programs, BLM Lands, FY 1975

<u>Road System</u>	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Cost Estimate</u>
Galice	Galice Creek	12	Surfacing	\$ 1,625,000
Columbia	Scaponia	11	Surfacing	325,000
Rock Creek	Bob Butte	8	Grading & Surfacing	1,300,000
McKinzie	McKinzie-Bear	5	Grading	300,000
Mohawk	Shotgun Creek	1	Grading	75,000
Rock Creek	Berry Creek Spurs	8	Grading	350,000
Bridges and culverts.....				725,000
Aggregate production.....				1,525,000
Survey and design.....				200,000
Construction Engineering & Contract Modification.....				1,000,000
Subtotal (FHWA).....				7,425,000
Planning and reconnaissance (BLM).....				410,000
Road and easement acquisition (BLM).....				300,000
GSA Space.....				90,000
Total FY 1975 Obligation Program.....				8,225,000

2. Forest Development, Protection and Management - Analysis by Subactivity and Agency

Subactivity and Agency	Amount Available FY 1974	Estimated Total Available	Unobligated Balance From FY 1974	Budget Estimate	Total Available 1975 Compared to 1974	Obligation Program FY 1975	Page Ref.
(a) Forest protection: Bureau of Land Management	\$1,361,549	\$ 1,521,548	- \$ 221,549	\$ 1,300,000	+ \$ 159,999	1,300,000	116
(b) Forest Development: Bureau of Land Management	4,900,000	5,100,000	- 1,000,000	4,100,000	+ 200,000	4,100,000	116
Forest Service	188,876	243,877	- 18,876	225,000	+ 55,001	225,000	117
(c) Forest Management: Bureau of Land Management	6,634,435	9,087,435	- 1,512,435	7,575,000	+ 2,453,000	7,575,000	118
Total	13,084,860	15,952,860	- 2,752,860	13,200,000	+ 2,868,000	13,200,000	

3. Operation and maintenance (ALL BLM) - Analysis by Subactivity

(a) Roads	3,725,000	3,700,000	400,000	3,300,000	-25,000	3,300,000	118
(b) Recreation facilities	1,151,504	1,151,504	401,504	750,000	--	750,000	119
Total	4,876,504	4,851,504	801,504	4,050,000	-25,000	4,050,000	

(2) Forest Development, Protection and Management \$13,200,000

The FY 1975 estimate of \$13,200,000 is an increase of \$3,550,559 over FY 1974 exclusive of carryover funds. The program provides for the protection of western Oregon forests, reforestation, and rehabilitation practices, timber stand improvement and a variety of forest management functions oriented toward the orderly harvest of timber crops.

(a) Forest Protection - \$1,300,000

The estimate of \$1,300,000 is an increase of \$819,011 over FY 1974 exclusive of carryover funds. On an obligation program basis the increase is \$160,000. BLM contracts for fire protection on approximately 2.4 million acres of O&C and public domain forest lands in western Oregon. These contracts are negotiated with the State of Oregon, the Forest Service, and Clackamas County on a rate per acre which reflects each agency's costs for fire suppression and fire prevention in past years. The Bureau will also continue to contribute to presuppression and control measures through the removal of snags, slash disposal, fire-break construction, fire law enforcement and fire investigations on Bureau administered lands. The obligation program increase is attributable to higher actual fire costs in 1973 which will be reflected in FY 1975 protection contracts.

(b) Forest Development - \$4,325,000

The estimate of \$4,325,000 represents an increase of \$215,000 over the FY 1974 amount, exclusive of carryover funds.

Bureau of Land Management - \$4,100,000

The purpose of this program is to insure maximum timber production which is reflected in the level of the annual allowable cut. This is accomplished in part by pre-commercial thinning which involves the removal of trees from immature, overstocked stands of timber. This practice gives the residual trees more room for growth and development and will produce commercial sized timber in a shorter period of time with more useable wood volume than would otherwise be realized.

Site and stand improvement, stand conversion, reforestation, and genetic improvement are also part of this program. These practices are all conducive to bringing denuded forest lands with little or no natural regeneration and unproductive hardwood stands into full timber production. Site treatment involves the removal of brush and other obstacles from potential timber producing sites to permit planting of desirable tree species. Genetic improvement of commercial tree species helps provide superior seed and planting stock. These practices together with commercial thinning and mortality salvage operations make up the Bureau's western Oregon intensified forest management program. Through study and analysis, each practice has been found to be both environmentally and economically feasible. The best possible combination or mix of practices is determined through computerization which

also permits allowable cut projections far into the future based on varying levels of intensity and mix of development practices.



FORESTER EXAMINING YOUNG REPRODUCTION OF DOUGLAS FIR IN SALEM, OREGON DISTRICT.

Forest Service - \$225,000

The Forest Service program of \$225,000 is an increase of \$55,000 over FY 1974 and is included in the forest development total. This provides for reforestation and stand improvement work on those O&C lands which are under Forest Service jurisdiction.

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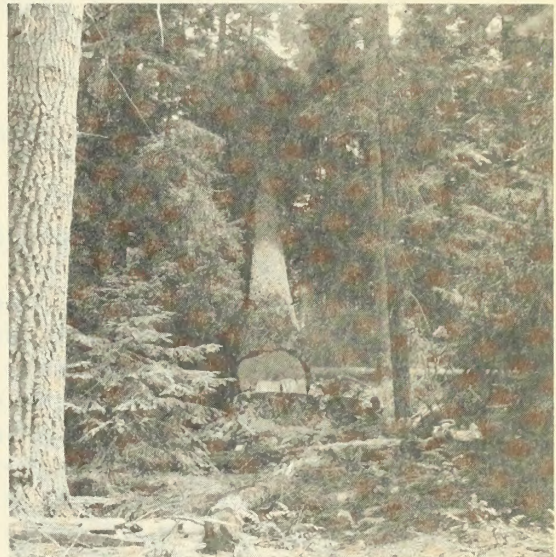
THE HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HUMAN MIND

The present work is a survey of the state of knowledge in the field of the history of the development of the human mind. It is a comprehensive survey of the state of knowledge in the field of the history of the development of the human mind.

(c) Forest Management - \$7,575,000

The estimate of \$7,575,000 is an increase of \$2,476,548 over the amount available in FY 1974, exclusive of carryover funds. The increase is necessary to maintain a level forestry program in a situation of rising management costs such as pay raises enacted for prior years and GSA Space Costs (\$635,000). Also the increase is necessary to offset a reduction of \$1,425,000 in the amount of Management of Lands and Resources appropriation funds utilized for Western Oregon Forest Management. This funding adjustment permits an increase of an equivalent amount for forest management programs on other than Western Oregon lands as discussed under Management of Lands and Resources.

The total Western Oregon management program including the Management of Lands and Resources Appropriation funds, provides for the layout, measurement, appraisal, sale and administration of the total allowable cut in Western Oregon. This cut is determined from periodic inventories which are correlated with the principles of multiple-use and environmental protection and enhancement to develop a sustained yield timber harvest.



HARVESTING OLD GROWTH TIMBER

3. Operation and Maintenance

\$4,050,000

The amount of \$4,050,000 is a decrease of \$249,612 over the amount available for FY 1974, exclusive of carryover funds. This program provides adequate maintenance of access roads and recreation facilities on Bureau lands in western Oregon.

(a) Roads - \$3,300,000

The amount of \$3,300,000 is a decrease of \$48,107 over FY 1974 availability, exclusive of carryover funds.

These funds provide maintenance for approximately 7,500 miles of timber access roads. These roads must be kept in usable condition to insure an even flow of logs to the mills, particularly during the rainy season when inadequately maintained roads rapidly deteriorate. Wash-outs are costly both in repairs and in the economic loss suffered by the mill operator and the logger.

Use of the O&C road system continues to increase each year. Much of this road system is in poor condition and poses serious safety problems because the roads are increasingly used by visitors who are unfamiliar with local conditions. Also, inadequately maintained roads have an environmental impact far beyond the immediate land they occupy. Erosion, caused by poor drainage or improper grades, can influence water quality for many miles downstream. Poorly maintained roads also result in heavy rutting, land slides and other degradations of outdoor surroundings. The road maintenance program includes preventative and corrective maintenance to alleviate the above problems, reducing the long-run costs of protecting the investment in roads and resulting in more efficient land and resource management through improved access.

The estimated requirement for GSA Space included in this subactivity in FY 1975 is \$42,000.

(b) Recreation Facilities - \$750,000

The estimate of \$750,000 is a decrease of \$201,505 over the amount available in FY 1974, exclusive carryover funds. The obligation program is \$750,000 for both years. The O&C areas are near population centers and are receiving more recreation use every year. Visitor days at western Oregon recreational facilities are increasing every year and the trend is expected to continue throughout the 1970's. This increasing demand comes largely from metropolitan areas of California and other surrounding states as well as additional pressure from in-state residents.

Heavy use increases the maintenance effort. This program provides adequate services such as disposing of garbage, servicing sanitation facilities, keeping drinking water safe, and repairing and maintaining facilities on 53 developed sites in western Oregon.

Personnel Summary

<u>Bureau of Land Management</u>	<u>1973 Actual</u>	<u>1974 Estimate</u>	<u>1975 Estimate</u>
Total number of permanent positions	410	410	453
Full-time equivalent of other positions	79	80	80
Average number of all employees	480	481	521
Average GS grade	9.0	9.0	9.0
Average GS salary	\$13,866	\$14,527	\$14,527

<u>Allocation Accounts</u>	<u>1973 Actual</u>	<u>1974 Estimate</u>	<u>1975 Estimate</u>
Total number of permanent positions	79	109	115
Full-time equivalent of other positions	22	24	27
Average number of all employees	190	132	141
Average GS grade	8.3	8.3	8.3
Average GS salary	\$13,823	\$14,661	\$14,983
Average salary of un-graded positions	\$10,173	\$10,640	\$10,640

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Oregon and California Grand Land (receipt limitation)

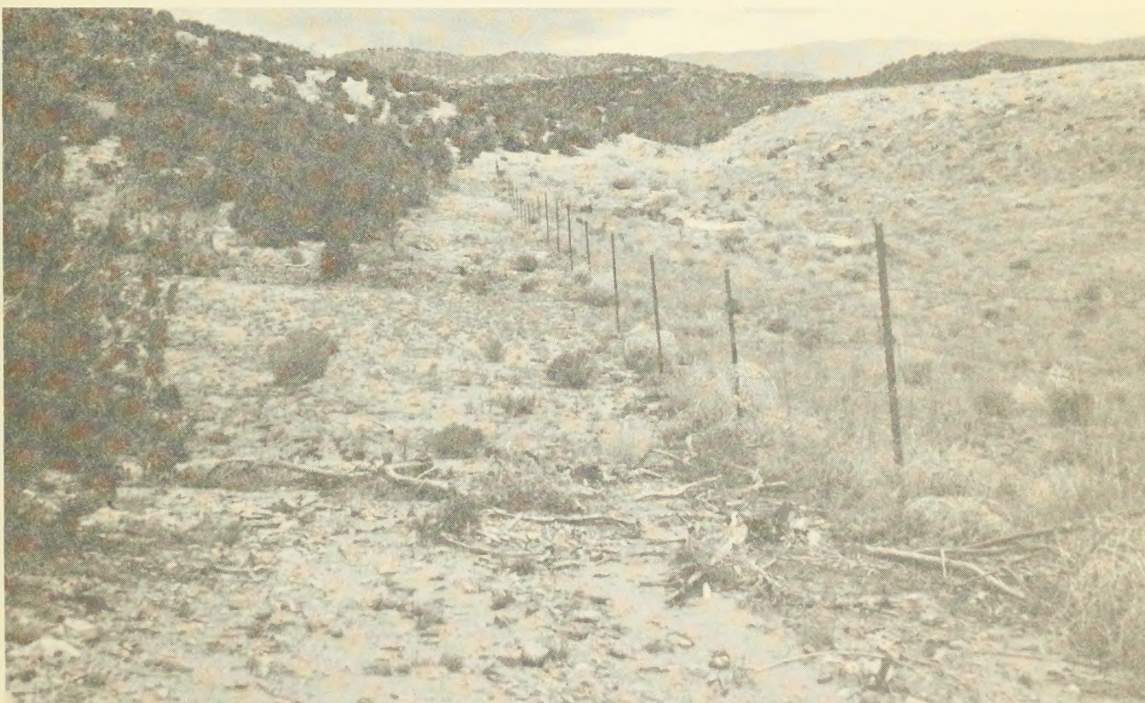
	Actual 1973	Actual 1974	Estimate 1975	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
<u>Program and Financing:</u>				
Total obligations	\$18,045,000	\$28,750,000	\$28,750,000	---
Unobligated balance available, start of year...	-964,000	-5,243,000	-5,243,000	---
Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	5,243,000	5,243,000	5,243,000	---
Appropriation.....	22,324,000	28,750,000	28,750,000	---
<u>Obligations by Objects:</u>				
11.0 Personnel compensation....	6,930,000	7,389,000	8,158,000	+ 769,000
12.1 Personnel benefits: Civilian employees.....	594,000	637,000	693,000	+ 56,000
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	269,000	393,000	489,000	+ 96,000
22.0 Transportation of things.....	518,000	652,000	757,000	+ 105,000
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities.....	101,000	176,000	244,000	+ 68,000
24.0 Printing and reproduction..	6,000	6,000	12,000	+ 6,000
25.0 Other services.	3,043,000	5,468,000	5,675,000	+ 207,000
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	678,000	754,000	834,000	+ 80,000
31.0 Equipment.....	180,000	226,000	301,000	+ 75,000
32.0 Land and structures.....	5,728,000	13,052,000	11,593,000	-1,459,000
Subtotal.....	18,047,000	28,753,000	28,756,000	+ 3,000
95.0 Quarters and subsistence charges.....	-2,000	-3,000	-6,000	- 3,000
Total obligations....	18,045,000	28,750,000	28,750,000	---

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Fiscal Year 1975

Amount Available 1974	Available	Unobligated Balance from Prior Year	Budget Estimate	Total available, 1975 compared to total available, 1974
\$3,242,000	\$4,503,000	-----	\$4,503,000	\$+1,261,000

Range Improvements, an annual, indefinite appropriation, is derived from the Range Improvement Fund established by Law (43 U.S.C. 315). Included also are receipts from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands transferred from the Department of Agriculture by various Executive Orders. The increase for 1975 results from the increase of \$0.22 per animal unit month in grazing fees for the grazing year beginning on March 1, 1974, a portion of which is designated in the Act as the Range Improvement Fee. This will bring the total fee to \$1.00 per animal unit month. One half of the 1974 increase has been designated for the Range Improvement Fund in the case of fees derived from within grazing districts where the Secretary has discretionary authority to designate distribution of the fee.



FENCES FACILITATE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

The objectives of this program are to support intensive range management on deteriorated and declining range lands, to restore and sustain forage production, and to complement the watershed treatment and wildlife habitat improvement programs. Lands valuable for forage production are usually also valuable upland watersheds and important wildlife winter ranges or habitat areas.

Program of Continuing Work:

In FY 1975, the estimated work include construction of 50 miles of fence, 600 water developments and continued maintenance of existing range improvements. These added improvements will aid implementation of multiple-use management plans on lands which are important for forage production, watersheds, and wildlife habitat. Land improvements resulting from these efforts will provide additional forage for livestock and wildlife.

<u>Personnel Summary</u>			
	<u>1973 Actual</u>	<u>1974 Estimate</u>	<u>1975 Estimate</u>
Total number of permanent positions.....	44	44	44
Full-time equivalent of other positions.....	36	60	60
Average number of all employees....	76	101	101
Average GS Grade.....	9.0	9.0	9.0
Average GS salary.....	\$13,866	\$14,527	\$14,527

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Range Improvement (receipt limitation)

	Actual 1973	Estimate 1974	Estimate 1975	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
<u>Program & Financing:</u>				
Total obligations....	\$2,624,760	\$3,463,127	\$4,503,000	+\$1,039,873
Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	- 132,119	- 221,018	-----	+ 221,018
Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	221,018	-----	-----	-----
Appropriation.....	2,713,659	3,242,109	4,503,000	+1,260,891
<u>Obligations by Objects:</u>				
11.0 Personnel compensation.....	\$ 873,000	\$1,155,000	\$1,155,000	-----
12.0 Personnel benefits:				
Civilian Empl....	74,000	100,000	110,000	+ 10,000
21.0 Travel & Transportation of persons.....	48,000	70,000	70,000	-----
22.0 Transportation of things.....	128,000	175,000	225,000	+ 50,000
23.0 Rent, communications and utilities.....	6,000	10,000	10,000	-----
24.0 Printing and reproduction....	4,000	5,000	5,000	-----
25.0 Other services..	27,000	30,000	40,000	+ 10,000
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	630,760	825,127	1,000,000	+ 175,000
31.0 Equipment.....	30,000	35,000	45,000	+ 10,000
32.0 Lands and Structures.....	804,000	1,058,000	1,843,000	+ 785,000
Total Obligations...	2,624,760	3,463,127	4,503,000	+1,040,000

RECREATION DEVELOPMENT
& OPERATIONS

RECREATION DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES

Fiscal Year 1975				
Amount Available 1974	Estimated Total Available	Unobligated Balance from Prior Years	Budget Estimate	Total available 1975 compared to Total available 1974
\$165,000	\$242,000	---	\$242,000	+\$77,000

The Recreation Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities, appropriation is derived from recreation user fees collected pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund of 1965, as amended. Funds from this source are utilized to operate, maintain and improve recreation facilities on the public land. The overall goal of the Bureau's recreation program is to meet rapidly increasing public demands for safe recreation experiences while protecting the lands and related resources. The increase for 1975 is attributable to increased receipts from permits for organized events such as off-road vehicle rallies.

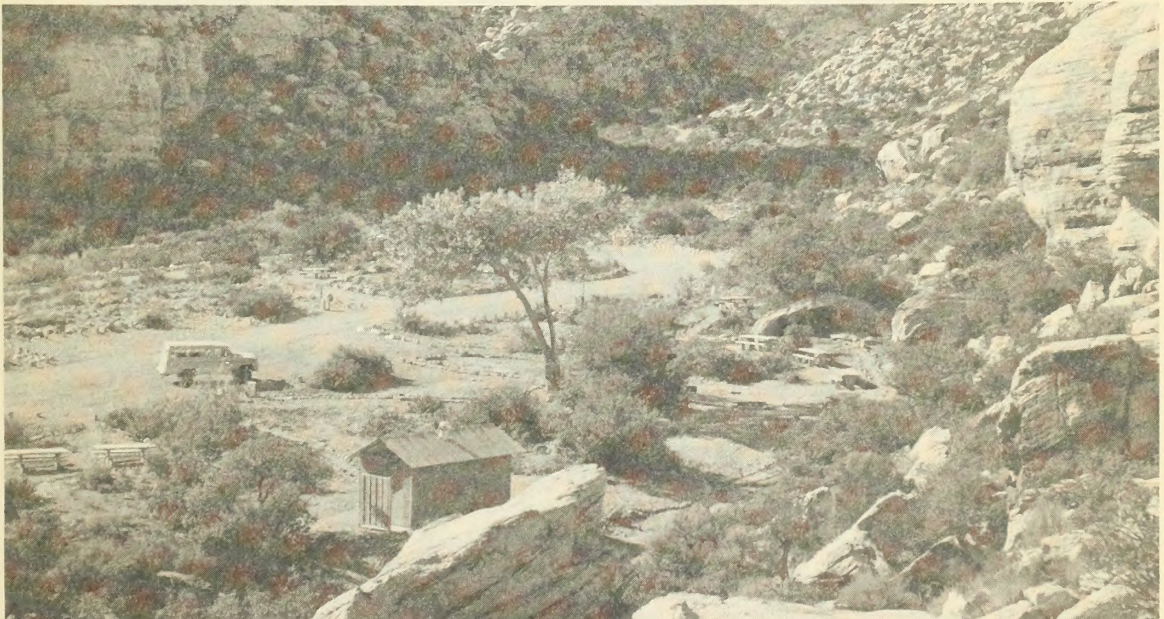


ORV RALLY IN CALIFORNIA

The planned program for FY 1975 complements recreation maintenance financed in the Construction and Maintenance and Oregon and California Grant Lands Appropriation and contributes to the off-road vehicle management program. Funds will be used to perform corrective and preventative maintenance at recreation facilities and to construct and improve facilities in support of the BLM off-road vehicle management program.

Personnel Summary

	<u>1973 Actual</u>	<u>1974 Estimate</u>	<u>1975 Estimate</u>
Total number of permanent positions	---	---	---
Full-time equivalent of other positions	---	6	10
Average number of all employees	---	6	10
Average GS grade	---	9.0	9.0
Average GS salary	---	\$14,527	\$14,527



DEVELOPED RECREATION SITE

Itemization of Estimate
Recreation Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities
(Receipt Limitation)

	1973 Actual	1974 Estimate	1975 Estimate	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
<u>Program and Financing:</u>				
Total obligations.....	---	\$165,000	\$242,000	+ 77,000
Appropriation.....	---	165,000	242,000	+ 77,000
<u>Obligations by Objects:</u>				
11.0 Personnel compensation...	---	60,000	100,000	+ 40,000
12.0 Personnel benefits: Civilian employees	---	8,000	10,000	+ 2,000
21 Travel and Transportation of persons.....	---	8,000	10,000	+ 2,000
23 Rent, communication & Utilities	---	4,000	5,000	+ 1,000
25 Other services..	---	60,000	87,000	+ 27,000
26 Supplies & materials	---	20,000	25,000	+ 5,000
31 Equipment.....	---	5,000	5,000	-----
Total Obligations.....	---	165,000	242,000	+ 77,000

Administrative Provisions

Authorization is requested to purchase two aircraft for use in Alaska or to acquire such aircraft by transfer from another agency's surplus if suitable aircraft becomes available. Subsequent to acquisition by BLM, these aircraft will be under the jurisdiction of the Office of Aircraft Services, Office of the Secretary and available for use in Alaska by BLM and all other Interior agencies.

Cessna 210. The proposed acquisition will replace a ten year old Cessna 180. The Cessna 210 will be used for activities which presently require the use of a twin-engined Aero Commander or leased aircraft with higher operating costs. The 210 will serve as the lead or guide plane for BLM's firefighting retardant bombing operations.

Aero Commander. This airplane would replace an eight year old Aero Commander which is a light twin-engine aircraft seating six or seven. Substantial savings in maintenance costs can be realized by acquiring a new plane. The Aero Commander will be primarily used for employee transport requirements associated with the Native Claims program and Alaska pipeline inspection.

Replacement aircraft to be acquired:

Number	2
Cost.....	\$265,000

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